

**INSIDE: The unlikely hero of the Quebec shootout**

# Maclean's

MAY 21, 1984

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

## The Tarnished Olympics



---

**Behind the  
Soviet boycott  
of the Games**

---

**The angry  
athletes count  
the cost**

---

**The U.S.  
attempt to  
save the show**



## There's Vodka and then there's Smirnoff.

For the family Smirnoff, their vodka had to be better than any other. That meant making it smoother than any other.

Made from the finest grains and filtered nine times, its incomparable smoothness became the hallmark of Smirnoff vodka.

Today, more than 150 years later, the recipe remains unchanged.

A great tradition for over 150 years.



CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

## Maclean's

MAY 21, 1994 VOL. 17 NO. 21

### COVER

#### The tarnished Olympics

Moscow's decision to bid an Eastern Bloc boycott of the 1994 Olympics, which opens on July 28 in Los Angeles, reignited debate about whether the Games could survive for long in their present format. Athletes and organizers alike were bitterly disappointed as police again threatened to spoil the world's greatest sporting event. —Page 28

LOUIS HATCHER/REX CAN



#### Terror in the assembly

After a bloody siege at the Quebec national assembly, Denis Lortie, 55, a Canadian Armed Forces corporal, pleaded not guilty to three charges of murder. —Page 16



#### A Stone Age pilgrimage

Page John Paul II's journey to the Pier Plant came to a spectacular climax when he visited some of his most devout followers, the tribes of Papua New Guinea. —Page 24



#### Confronting the debt crisis

The heavyweights of global banking gathered last week to look for solutions for the debt load that threatens Western banks and developing nations. —Page 32



#### A sea of sentiment

The makers of *The Natural*, starring Robert Redford, have sentimentalized Bernard Malamud's pessimistic novel about baseball and American mythmaking. —Page 65

### CONTENTS

Architecture	56
Bain	54
Books	57
Business/Economy	32
Canada	14
Cohen	13
Cover	38
Film	65
Follow up	10
Fotheringham	68
Health	26
Jarvis	52
Native People	63
Newman	35
Passages	4
People	36
Sports	48
World	22



## An insult rebounds

**T**he Soviets' decision to boycott the Los Angeles Olympics was clearly nothing more or less than retaliation for the U.S.-led withdrawal from the 1980 Moscow Games. It is also clear to all but the most blinkered idealists that the Games, in their traditional form, have ceased to exist. It is now time for a thorough—and long overdue—rethinking of the whole concept and format of the Olympics; time to designate a competition that can only succeed as a genuinely international one.

The United States led 50 other countries in the 1980 boycott as a dramatic protest against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. For the Soviets, whose national pride is closely intertwined with their prowess in sports, that withdrawal was a far more profound insult than Westerners realized. And this year, although the Soviets and other countries that have joined them were certain to win a clutch of medals, the temptation to restore that lost pride by getting even proved irresistible. The emasculation of two successive summer Games by the superpowers and the Third World boycott of the 1976 Montreal Olympics have deprived an entire generation of athletes of the privilege of competing for the highest amateur honors in any meaningful way, as Vancouver Bureau Chief Jane O'Hara points out in her cover story.

The first step toward restoring the grandeur of the Games should be the selection of a permanent site for their staging in a relatively neutral country. Then, perhaps, such action could clear their athletes without feeding the necessity of turning their victories into nationalist propaganda. And the Olympics could again become the best of the best.

*Kevin Doyle*



O'Hara, a generation deprived

Newsweek's May 21, 1984

Editor

Executive Editor

Managing Editor Robert Lyons

Assistant Managing Editor Alan Fisher

Art Director: Neil Smith

Senior Contributing Editor Peter G. Hovav

Senior Editors: Angela Ferraro, Robert Woodward, David H. Wells

Deputy Editor: Margaret

Editorial Editor: Michael G. Smith

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells

Editorial Editor: David H. Wells



Who are you going to get with the Kodak disc this summer?

Now the new Kodak disc camera is better than ever. It's just as easy to use, and with our sensational new Kodacolor VR film your snapshots will get even more oops and ahs than ever before.

The pocket-sized Kodak disc does everything for you. Too dark? The built-in flash is automatic. It even resets itself for the next shot. The film advances automatically, so you're always ready. It's simply one of the easiest cameras in the world to use.



Money-back 30-day trial offer from May 14 to July 1 at your photo retailer

Newsweek, P.O. Box 1080, Washington, D.C. 20036  
© 1984 Newsweek Inc.  
A Division of Time Warner Inc.



## A pressing issue

I hope the staff at Modern's has enough integrity to be blushing with embarrassment at the self-serving hysterical hype of the May 7 cover story, "The Vancouver affair." In a world bursting with critical and sniveling analyses you give us 10 pages to tell us that some pollsters hope to make some money on a book being issued. The question of judgment is not whether George Jesse's story is true but whether Modern's has any sense of editorial propriety.

—DIO EVANS  
Vancouver

## The information gap

When I was a chemistry student, the professor in charge of our laboratory was continually warning us about exposure to mercury, whose deleterious effects were well known. That was more than 50 years ago, and it astounds me that members of the dental profession have just realized they are at risk (Henderson in dental affairs, Health, May 7). Everyone who has had amalgam fillings in their teeth has mercury permanently in their mouths. It seems reasonable to ask whether or not traces of mercury sufficient to be potentially harmful are being released to the body from such a source.

—G.H. STANTON,  
Edmonton, Ont.

## Greer: older and wiser?

The title of your April 16 cover story, *Life with less sex*, is a distortion of Germaine's Greer's new thesis contained in *Sex and Destiny: The Politics of Human Fertility*. Greer advocates a richer life-



Vancouver author Greer's judgment

man existence based on traditional values of life, she does not rule out sexual-based sex. It is more meaningful, not less, sex that Greer proposes.

—DEBORAH ROBERTS, Ph.D.  
Ottawa

So Greer, older but wiser at 45, has discovered the joys of "life with less sex." Really for her (and her understanding that her followers will do likewise even as, before her turnaround, they heeded her counsel)? Yet a three-week marriage, one short after another, these abortions followed by the decision to have the child she could no longer conceive—those are not characteristic of a woman whose life is so together that she is a viable example for others.

—J. SCOTT COVILL,  
Ottawa

## A diamond in the rough

Casey Stengel's "humus quest" was not "Can't anybody play this game?" (Memos from the field, Books, April 30). It was "Can't anybody here play this game?" If you want to know what the great man said, leading up to his "humus quest," it was as follows: "I never saw anything like it in my life. I find it got a defensive catcher, only who can't catch the ball. The pitcher throws Wild pitch. Throws again. Punted ball. Throws again. Cup! The ball drops out of the glove. And all the time I'm dumpy on account of these runners moving around in confusion as well as forth. Makes a man think. You look up and down the bench and you have to say to yourself, 'Can't anybody here play this game?'" You could look it up.

—TRENT FRATNEY,  
Toronto

DEPARTED: Ed Schreyer and his wife, Lily, from Ottawa after his five-year term as Governor General, to stay with friends in Winnipeg until Schreyer takes up his new duties as Canadian high commissioner to Australia, next month. Schreyer shook hands with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and inspected a regiment from the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ont. After a 20-gun salute, the Schreyers boarded an Armed Forces plane. His successor, former Commons speaker Jeanne Sauvé, was to be sworn in this week.

BORN: Helen Kalvak, 83, one of Canada's best-known Inuit artists, of Parkinson's disease, in Halton Place, N.W.T. Barry Goodwin, a northern affairs department art adviser, went to Belmora Island in 1963 and encouraged her to produce images from her experience as a "shaman" (witch doctor). She created more than 3,000 prints and drawings depicting legends and hunting adventures. She was awarded the Order of Canada in 1978.

BORN: Lila Achosen Wallace, 96, who outlived the *Aviator's Digest* with her late husband, DeWitt Wallace, in Mount Kisco, N.Y. Wallace was born Lila Bell Achosen in Virdee, Man. She and her husband started the *Digest* in a basement apartment in New York City's Greenwich Village in 1922. By the time they retired in 1975, the magazine had an average North American circulation of 15 million.

BORN: Dal Warrington, 68, former chief of the Atlantic Bureau of The Canadian Press, of viral pneumonia, in Portuguese Cove, N.S. Warrington retired from CP in 1981 after a 45-year career in journalism. He spent most of his 28 years with CP in the Atlantic provinces, and his reporting of the 1956 Springfield mine disaster helped his bureau win a National Newspaper Award.

RESIGNED: Martin Feldstein, 44, chairman of the United States three-member Council of Economic Advisors, to escape his teaching position at Harvard University on July 16. President Ronald Reagan appointed Feldstein chairman of the council in August of 1982. Feldstein said then that he could only hold the job for two years or he would lose his tenure as professor of economics at Harvard. He had repeated clashes with White House officials over the large U.S. budget deficits, which he blamed for rising interest rates. No decision has yet been made on a successor.

## HOW TO MAKE THE FAMOUS MOTT'S CLAMATO CAESAR:

- Rim Glass with Celery Salt
- Over Ice cubes, add One Dash Tabasco, Two dashes Worcestershire Sauce, Salt and Pepper to taste
- 1 Part Vodka
- 4 Parts Mott's Clamato
- Garnish with Celery Stick and Slice of Lime
- Enjoy!

THE FAMOUS  
MOTT'S  
CLAMATO CAESAR:

IT BRINGS OUT  
THE PARTY IN YOU.

ATTACH OLD ADDRESS LABEL HERE  
AND MAIL IMMEDIATELY!

I wish to subscribe to *CLAMATO* and/or *CLAMATO* and  
desires old address label from previous magazine as well

SUBSCRIBER'S  
MOVING NOTICE

Send correspondence to:  
Address for Box 3020, Station A  
Toronto, Ontario M5V 2M8

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
New Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
Prov \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal code \_\_\_\_\_

### The search for a 'good read'

There is indeed a depressing lack of outlets for creative journalists in Canada. (In praise of writing meant to be read, Media Watch, April 22). Not only does the aspiring writer or essayist find it difficult to get his or her work published with any regularity, but the general public is in search of a "good read." It is often disappointed with the lack of articles that fall into this category. The likes of E.R. White know the value of a descriptive and literately paced piece of writing. Unfortunately, a void exists in

the Canadian publishing industry. It must be filled by a magazine designed to explore and promote writing for its own sake, rather than for the sake of hard news copy or sensationalism.

—HEATHER A. FORTY, St. John's, Ontario

Please add my praise to George Bain's. In praise of writing meant to be read. The tendency of Canadian magazines to teach and reform has resulted in an unappreciated pity. *Chortles* was well liked for its sarcasm. Its ending, now appearing sporadically—it seems—and

only by Governor General's Award winners, has made way for more prosaic or high-powered wastes at the top of their fields and articles on how the majority might improve themselves to reach that status. Nothing wrong with all this, but where is the humour, the intimacy, the relief?

—MIRIAM DEE Kamenick, Sask.

### A philosophy of food

In his letter *Protecting the seal liver* (April 6) Duncan M. Taylor writes, "The real issue, however, is whether the other sentient creatures we share this planet with have any inherent right to lives of their own or whether they exist primarily to be exploited by man." In view of the fact that many of these creatures are scavengers or predators, or both, Taylor's "real issue" invites a further question: Do people have the same rights as other sentient creatures—the rights to protect and harvest the foods that sustain us?

—C.G.M. BEYTON, New Melbourne, Nfld.

Duncan Taylor's letter represents a woolly approach to the animal rights issue. Certainly one result of his argument would be to leave all our uncertainties between all animals, wild or domesticated, and sentient in varying degrees. Coastal people in this far-flung land, who must live from sea- and onshore resources, are not impressed by these philosophical musings. Their arguments are based on survival, and to do so they must exploit their natural environment. We would all like to live in a world where human and nonhuman life could coexist peacefully. Unfortunately, even human life can't do that.

—A.R. SHANAHAN, St. John's

### A place at the table

How, as Fisher's column *In praise of a good politician* (April 2) showed a man who truly deserves it, Stanley Knowles is the last of a type of politician that will be no more—a man who cares more about his constituents than his paycheck, power or position. Would that his successor, Tommy Douglas, be accorded a "place at the table." Right beside him. If any man has earned the title "right honorable" without ever being Prime Minister, it is Knowles.

—PAUL EDERLEIN, Prince George, B.C.

Letters are edited and may be condensed. Writers should supply name, address and telephone number. Mail correspondence to: Letters to the Editor, *Media Watch*, c/o The Star, 440 Dundas St. W., Toronto, Ont. M5T 1A7.

## Small wonder the Tetra Brik carton stands out from the crowd!

Tetra Brik cartons are extraordinarily convenient. (From milk, strips fresh for minutes without refrigeration or added preservatives.) Advantages: Air free. Guts by liquid. Tetra Brik is lightweight, strong, up to 1 millionth of a pore microscopic hole. Completely opaque—completely virus free and bacterial free. Safe—nothing to fracture or sharp edges. Puncture proof with sharp driving forces attached. Go anywhere, compare. Look for dense and other liquid foods in the small cartons that are the Tetra Brik cartons. Milk. Sterilized delicious meats, their wonderful juices and delicate, wine, and even vegetables. More convenience.

What's new? And it's new! From the Tetra Brik cartons you get a fresh taste of life.

**TETRA**

**NEW**  
**Belvedere LIGHT**

**Good taste comes alive!**

**Belvedere LIGHT**

**Come to the good taste in Regular, Light and 100's**

**WARNING:** Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling. Average per cigarette—Belvedere Light Regular: Ring Size and 300's—tar: 12 mg, Nic: 1.1 mg.



# It'll be years before you let anyone borrow it.

The new Accord EX Sedan is a case in point. It is the most luxurious Honda ever made. Graceful exterior. Soothing interior.

The heart of a lion. The Accord EX will carry you back to the days when touring was a grand affair.

It will do so with the latest in automotive comfort. Electric sunroof, standard. Power windows and doorlocks, standard. AM/FM stereo with cassette deck, standard. Cruise

control, standard. Plush corduroy seating, standard. Front bucket seats with comforting side bolsters, standard.

And, as it's powered by an 1800 c.c. 12 valve overhead cam engine, you'll find uplifting performance standard as well.

For those who seek roads that move the soul, we offer the Accord Hatchback. The lower hoodline defies the wind. Greater horsepower is unbelted in the 1600 c.c.

12 valve overhead cam engine.

And rack and pinion steering responds to your direction almost as quickly as you form the thought.

All of this with new wrap-around bucket seats, folding, split rear seat back and the interior luxury that comes standard with Accord.

The Accord philosophy of total value is driven home full force in the 1984 Accord LX Sedan. The lines are lower, the look even more classic.

This is a car that is oft times confused with much more expensive automobiles.

The 1984 LX Sedan does absolutely nothing to lessen that confusion. Fully appointed including cruise control (on the automatic), maintenance reminder and warning system, tachometer, AM/FM radio, the Accord LX is

ever mindful that attention to detail is what separates it from the herd.

All 1984 Honda Accords are powered by sophisticated 12-valve cross flow engines which dramatically increase both power and fuel efficiency.

A word of caution to those who purchase an Accord EX Sedan, Hatchback or LX Sedan. A great many friends, relatives and neighbours will ask if they can borrow your Accord. It will be years before you let them.

They might not like that but they'll understand.

**HONDA**

Today's answer.

Remember your seat belt. It's a simple fact of life.

The world's most expensive cutlery is also the best



The world's most expensive cutlery is also the best. Photo: © J.A. Henckels ZWILLING AG

THE WORLD'S MOST EXPENSIVE CUTLERY IS ALSO THE BEST



**J. A. HENCKELS  
ZWILLING**

Canadian Sales Division  
1000 Lakeshore Drive • Toronto, Ont.  
M6H 1A5 • Canada

## FOLLOW-UP

# SCTV's revival hopes



Levy, Martin, Flaherty and Short: too expensive to produce for late Friday slot

By Gillian MacKay

**T**he funniest network on television began beaming out its signals in 1976, not from the major U.S. megalopoles of New York or Los Angeles, but from Toronto—or, as the show claimed, from a back town called Melroseville. *SCTV Network*, a 30-minute comedy show utilizing the banality of conventional broadcast fare, won two Emmy Awards and widespread acclaim. HBO cancelled it in March 1983, because it was too expensive to produce for its late Friday night time slot. Since November a shorter 45-minute version, called *SCTV Channel*, has appeared twice a month on pay TV in Canada and in the United States. Critics have continued to praise the show for maintaining the high standards, despite the departure in recent years of talented performers John Candy, Catherine O'Hara, Dave Thomas and Rick Moranis ("Bob and Doug McKenzie"). With remaining veteran cast members also eager to pursue separate careers, however, the show's future is once again uncertain.

Whatever happens to the show on pay TV, fans of the old *SCTV Network* will be able to see the stay-out of characters when the program goes into reruns across Canada and the United States this fall. Four television stations—in Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary and To-

ronto—have already begun broadcasting the original half-hour shows first produced for Global Television in 1976. Eventually, the 90-minute shows, which ran for two seasons as *NOT at 10:30* as well, will be split into 30-minute segments. By September executive producer Andrew Alexander hopes to syndicate an inventory of 156 programs in all major Canadian cities, and in 70 per cent of the U.S. market. He expects that the reruns, which will air in various prime-time slots, will greatly expand the audience for *SCTV*. Said Alexander: "In the United States the show was always something of a well-kept secret. Certainly, it was not on the lips of every American. Now, it will hit a whole new audience that may not have seen it because of the late-night time slot."

If sales go as well as Alexander says he expects, syndication will also generate substantial financial rewards. He predicts that sales could reach \$5 million. The bulk of the profits would go to co-owners Alexander, Len Stuart, an executive producer, and Charles Alcorn's Edmonton-based Allarcom Broadcasting Ltd. The performers and writers also stand to gain between \$100,000 and \$300,000 each. Said Alexander: "It has been a long time coming, but it looks as if we will finally get our revenge."

Alexander, 40, has been the principal

# 3 REASONS WHY OUR COMPUTER SALES STAFF IS SO PROFESSIONAL: TRAINING. TRAINING. TRAINING.



**EATON'S**  
SOLUTIONS FOR YOU AND YOUR BUSINESS

A new relationship is about to begin... between you and the computer.

You've read that the computer could be the best friend your business ever had. The question is, how and when to get introduced.

Long before you ever walk into Eaton's Business Centre, we've worked hard to make your entry into the computer age as easy for you, and as fruitful, as possible.

Every one of our sales people has been specially selected and put through hundreds of hours of training at our permanent computer school in Toronto.

We believe it's the most intensive training course in the business.



But our people know more than how a computer runs. They know how a business runs. (You'll find more than a few MBUs and checked accounts among them.) So instead of computer talk you'll get *sizeable* talk. In business you can relate to: productivity, efficiency, cost-effectiveness.

When you also consider our state-of-the-art product selection and after-sales service, it's no wonder that in less than a year we're rapidly becoming the specialists Canadian business looks to first for computer solutions.

We invite you to come meet the computer. With our professionalism to handle the introduction, it could be the start of a beautiful friendship.

**EATON'S  
BUSINESS CENTRE**  
SOLUTIONS FOR YOU AND YOUR BUSINESS

Eaton's — Toronto Eaton Centre, 591 Zeeb,  
Yorkdale 789-4406, Sherway 622-3105,  
Scarborough 296-5171, Hamilton 527-9071,  
Ottawa Ballantray Centre 960-5155,  
Bayshore 629-9271, Winnipeg Downtown 588-6816,  
Polo Park 586-4922, Sherwood 299-5511  
Vancouver Pacific Centre 463-4444

Never holding SCTV together since it evolved from his successful Second City cabaret theatre in Toronto eight years ago. He hopes to continue the show on pay TV next season, perhaps with feature-length films instead of short sketches. Said Alexander: "There comes a point when it's time to say goodbye, but I am not sure that we are there yet." Still, the tightly knit group of cast members—Joe Flaherty, Eugene Levy, Andrea Martin and Martin Short—who have worked together since the early days of Toronto's Second City, are restless to explore new directions. Many of the stars are frustrated by the limitations of the satire format. Said Short: "There is a natural tendency to want to go from parodying other people's work to creating the original model yourself!" Short, celebrated for his brilliant impersonations of Pierre Trudeau, of Canadian Jerry Lewis and of syndicated show-business talk-show host Brian Linehan, plans to go to Los Angeles in August to look for comic work. Andrea Martin, 35, whose most memorable character is the cant-lauged SCTV studio manager, Edith Pickleby, hopes eventually to work in New York theatre. Said Martin: "We think of this as our last season of SCTV. On the other hand, the history of the show has been that we think every season is the end, and we

always end up back together again." The individual hopes of the cast are partly due to the successes of SCTV alumni. The most successful so far has been the bulky, moon-faced John Candy, 33. *Weekend Update* earned a profile of him in its March issue, and Playboy featured him dressed up as popular singer Ray George in April. After Candy appeared in 17 films in his *fatface* persona, he has won critical raves for his performance as an amiable buffoon in the Walt Disney Productions hit film *Dink*, which also featured SCTV's Eugene Levy. Candy's triumph has led to a writing and acting contract with Touchstone Films, Disney's new adult division, and to a co-starring role with Richard Dreyfuss in *Strawberry Milhouse*, a Universal Pictures film that just went into production in Los Angeles.

Perhaps the most direct offshoot of SCTV was the 1983 film *Strange Brew*, a 95-minute MGM production which Thomas and McKenna wrote and directed and in which they also starred as

Bob and Doug McKenna. *Strange Brew*, in which the beer-quaffing, half-vested brothers try to prevent an evil scientist from taking over the world by sipping beer with mind-controlling drugs, was the top-grossing Canadian film of 1983 and it generated disappointing returns in the United States. McKenna and Thomas plan to team up this year for another Bob and Doug record in an effort to repeat the runaway success of their 1983 *Great White North* album, which has sold 100,000 copies in North America.

Despite their ongoing relationship with Bob and Doug, both McKenna, 30, and Thomas, 34, have branched out beyond sketch comedy. McKenna has parts in two major upcoming movies, Walter Hill's *Streets of Fire* and Ivan Reitman's *Ghostbusters*. Thomas is co-writing and starring in a science fiction comedy series (that Toronto-based Nelvana Ltd. and Orion Pictures plan to start filming this summer). Earlier this year he was a regular performer on *The New Show*, a comedy and variety series, which Saturday Night Live's founder Lorne Michaels produced for NBC and which was dropped after only 10 episodes. Said Thomas: "Having done *The New Show*, Saturday Night Live and *Tonight Show* (a comedy show starring Steve Martin), there is no question that SCTV is the best of all of them. The performers and writers are unappreciated."

The close ties and mutual admiration within the SCTV group help explain why such veterans as Thomas, Candy and Flaherty have continued to return to SCTV for guest appearances. The performers, who frequently write and produce their own material, also enjoy a high degree of creative control, which is rare in the entertainment industry. Candy believes that independent spirit distinguishes movie studios and explains why they have not given the performers the recognition they deserved. As well, Candy contends that the earlier success of *Saturday Night Live* overshadowed SCTV. At Touchstone Films, Candy hopes to exploit those creative talents more fully. SCTV's Alexander also hopes to remake the SCTV alumni in a feature-length film, and he recently hired two of the show's writers, Paul Flaherty and Dick Blauson, to prepare a script by mid-August. If the project succeeds, it could well give new life to the comic genius of SCTV.



Pickleby unequalled

## Profitable stock-picking begins with

### Investor's Digest

Published by The Financial Post

**Bull Market, Phase Two** — stock-picking is all-important! Now is the time you need Investor's Digest to help you turn investment into profit. Two issues a month. Subscribe today.

- Roundup of the best brokerage reports
- Recommendations by top analysts
- Inside track from industry experts



Paul Flaherty  
Editor Investor's Digest

☐ 3 month trial subscription only \$39.50 ☐ 1 year (24 issues) \$120.00

Name

Company

Address

City

Post  Postal Code

Return to: Investor's Digest of Canada, c/o The Financial Post, Maxwell House Building, 777 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7

# The Canon Personal Copier has all the right ingredients.

The cartridge makes it simple.

Brew!  
At under 49 cents,  
it's about the size of a typewriter.

It works on a unique disposable cartridge system, which keeps maintenance at a minimum.

And the cartridges allow you to copy in different colours; suddenly, copying is an exciting new experience!

The Canon Personal Copier.  
The small business copier that's priced right for everyone.

For more information, call 1-800-387-1241 (in B.C. 112-800-387-1241) or mail in the coupon.

Get more information on the Canon Personal Copier

NAME   
ADDRESS   
CITY   
POSTAL CODE

SEND TO: Canon Canada Inc.,  
1000 Steeles Ave. East, Unit 100,  
Markham, Ontario L3R 9V2

## Everybody's Personal Copier.

# Canon

## Canagrex's bid for credibility

When Edwin Story was vice-president of sub-MacDonald Inc. in 1981 he learned that Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan planned to create Canagrex, a state-owned corporation, to boost agricultural exports. The plainspoken private sector executive was immediately suspicious. After 38 years in the export business Story was livid that what he viewed as a tax-funded startup was about to move into his territory. He

called Story "I did not need competition from my own government." Now, Story, 62, is both president of Canagrex and its most enthusiastic promoter. Declared Story, "We are truly here to help increase agricultural exports—and right from day one that has been the theme I have been preaching."

To be sure, the 11-month-old corporation has powerful critics, including the Canadian Cattlemen's Association and most western farm groups. James

Moore, a spokesman for the Ottawa-based Canadian Export Association, says that it will take years—not months—for Canagrex to win the confidence of many of his organization's members. Said Moore: "There are a lot of companies out there marketing agricultural products with a good deal of success. They are going to be reluctant to share the field with Canagrex."

Under an act of Parliament, passed last June, Canagrex became the newest addition to the list of more than 300 federal Crown corporations. Canagrex's evolution was long and difficult. It took Whelan three years to convince Parliament to set aside a three-year budget of \$12.5 million. Once he had that approval, it took Whelan six more months to find a president. Story, once an adamant opponent, finally took the job last December. He considers that building the new corporation is the challenge of a lifetime.

In fact, only in the past four months has Canagrex had a working business office. The corporation's headquarters are located in a downtown office building near Parliament Hill, and it has a staff of 38. The agency offers three types of assistance. It provides information to agricultural producers who want to know if there is a market abroad for their crops. It is available for managerial, technological, marketing and promotional assistance as well as state-to-state transactions on behalf of companies that are having trouble dealing with foreign governments. And for agricultural producers who cannot arrange other funding, it can act as a financier at last resort.

What worries the export community most is a single clause—Section 14—in Canagrex's mandate, giving the agency the power to engage directly in buying, selling, processing, packaging and shipping agricultural products—exactly the job that several commercial companies already do. According to Moore of the export association, the fastest way for Canagrex to win acceptance would be for Whelan to eliminate that offending clause from the legislation. But there is little likelihood that the act will be weakened, because Whelan insists that he needs those powers to operate effectively. That means Canagrex will have to demonstrate that it plans to help exporters, not compete with them. Said Moore: "That is going to take a long time."

For his part, Story is not worried about the challenges of gradually building his agency's credibility. "I never felt more equipped for anything in my life," he said. "I am not a defensive person and I am not in the habit of telling people why we should exist. We will prove that we are needed by what we do."

—CAROL GOAR in Ottawa

## Audi Avant.



## bestowing grace upon space.

Because it is an Audi, it is a strikingly graceful and luxurious automobile. Furthermore, it is one of the world's most powerful, nameless German engineering. And this, too, is a German engineering. These qualities, along with passenger comfort, are blended expertly with versatile cargo space. The Audi Avant. Without compromise, space and grace as one.

**The Audi Card.** It pays for virtually everything but your fuel for the first three years. Unmatched release, of course. There is absolutely no charge for maintenance, repairs or emergency services. Including towing costs. See your dealer for details. The Audi Card. Unquestionably, a unique standard in standard features. Acknowledging the art of engineering.



## THE WHOLE HOUSE

Electronic Air Cleaner



Table-top air purifiers give you a small idea of what Honeywell can do for your whole house.

Table-top purifiers help clean the air around your table top. Less close to it and you may notice the difference.

The Honeywell whole house Electronic Air Cleaner fits into the framework of any forced air heating system and cleans all the air that passes through a whole house air filter in place.

The spot-at-home table-top purifier you can buy clean at a retail store at \$19.95.

The Honeywell whole house air cleaner cleans a room of 600-1000 cu. ft. per minute. It removes over 95% of dust and smoke and up to 99% of the pollen. It removes dirt particles so fine that a would take 1000 of them to cover the dot (.)

If you're serious about clean air and all the benefits that come with it, ask your heating/cooling contractor about the Honeywell whole house Electronic Air Cleaner. You'll have your mind of mind around a lot more.

Together, we can find the answers.

**Honeywell**

Honeywell Corp. 3401 121st Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55412

## From rock 'n' roll to revolution

Bianca Jagger's marriage to The Rolling Stones had singer Mick Jagger model in 1970 in a much-publicized divorce—and now the 41-year-old former "queen of New York's Studio 54" is playing a different role, that of an eloquent voice for change in her native Central America, where guerrillas in Nicaragua overthrew the US-backed dictatorship of Gen. Anastasio Somoza in 1979 and are now confronting a similar challenge from Washington-supported "contras." Since her divorce, Nicaraguan-born Jagger has lived most of the time with her daughter, Jade, 18, in Manhattan's East Side, pursuing her acting career, speaking at conferences on Central America, lobbying US congressmen in Washington and generally avoiding the nightlife and gossip columns. Jagger discussed the aftermath of the Nicaraguan revolution and the elections scheduled for the fall with *Maxwell's* correspondent Spencer Platt in New York City.

**Maxwell's:** Why were so many of the middle and upper classes threatened?



Jagger, elections may not be the answer

with the regime that the Somozas headed? **Jagger:** First of all, Nicaragua did not really have a revolution, it had an insurrection to overthrow Somoza and his family. Contrary to what is happening in El Salvador, where you have a revolution going on now, the revolution began after the Sandinistas took power. Revolution—real structural changes in the country—was what the Sandinistas had always wanted. But many of those with whom they made alliances only wanted to get rid of the Somoza family. They did not want to give up their houses in the countryside, their Mercedes-Benzes, their bank accounts in Switzerland. That is where the problem began. Too many different factions all wanting different things.

**Maxwell's:** What do you think of the Sandinistas' ownership of La Prensa, Nicaragua's main newspaper?

**Jagger:** It is a mistake, but mostly a tactical one. La Prensa has, in a purely journalistic sense, really abused many of the issues on which it attacks the Sandinistas. But by making La Prensa into a victim and a hero, the Sandinistas

have drawn more attention to it than if they had left it alone.

**Maxwell's:** What effort are the contras making?

**Jagger:** At a certain point the Sandinistas were clearly a losing group politically—before the CIA became involved in early 1982 with its covert operations to back up the Somocistas [Somoza's old National Guard]. That intervention has been the Reagan administration's biggest mistake. Because from that moment it was no longer a battle between insurgents and a government—it was the United States backing the old National Guard against the people of Nicaragua.

**Maxwell's:** What do you think of the recent signing of Nicaraguan harvest?

**Jagger:** It is also an example of the United States backing the old National Guard and it adds to the economic hardships people are suffering—the shortages of food and other things people need for everyday life.

**Maxwell's:** What is your impression of Washington's understanding of what is going on in Central America?

**Jagger:** Like most Americans they just do not know anything about Central America. It is so President Reagan says Central America is the backyard of America—but the United States has always ignored it, except when there is some crisis. Still, the misunderstanding

goes both ways. Washington judges by its own standards, but Central Americans have no idea of what it means to be the world's biggest superpower.

**Maxwell's:** Do you think that US politicians are reasonably open-minded about change in Central America?

**Jagger:** Yes, but of course for them what counts most is how something will affect their political careers, their chances of being re-elected. And that is where Reagan has been very clever. He has made the members of Congress believe that, if they do not support his Central American policy, they are going to be blamed for "losing" Central America. So they are very cautious.

**Maxwell's:** Are some of the more moderate Nicaraguan opposition leaders, who are now in exile, capable of leading the country?

**Jagger:** [Former Sandinista ambassador to the United States] Arturo Cruz is an intelligent, decent man. It is unfortunate—for both sides—that he broke with the Sandinistas. He understands the United States, but it would be better if he drifted away somewhat from what the Americans want for Nicaragua and thought a little more about what Nicaraguans want. I am still not sure about Edén Pastora [contra leader and former Sandinista guerrilla hero]. As for Alfonso Robelo, he is an opportunist who

would sell his soul to the devil. [Robelo was a member of the Sandinistas just at the start of the revolution and is now a contra leader.]

**Maxwell's:** Are the elections likely to change things much?

**Jagger:** Why is it that, in the United States, the answer to democracy is simply "elections"? I was brought up with elections. Every six years, or whatever it was, the Somozas held elections. And for 40 years we had the same corrupt family. I hope the elections will not be just cosmetic. But elections are not necessarily the answer for Central America. You need to create democratic institutions, legal institutions and all the rest. In that sense the Sandinistas have done much more than the governments in El Salvador or Guatemala have. In Nicaragua the press is more free, and there is no fear of being dragged up at your house and shot in the middle of the night. That is not enough, but it is a start.

**Maxwell's:** Are you optimistic about the future of Nicaragua?

**Jagger:** No, because it depends on too many variables. It depends on whether or not Reagan is re-elected. It depends on how much and he can get from Congress for the contras. And it depends on how much the democratic campaign will be able to wear down the Nicaraguan people. ☐

## The La-Z-Coach Contest. For all Dads who love football... in their La-Z-Boy® chairs.

Win an all-expense paid trip to the Grey Cup Championship and a \$1,000 luxury shopping spree for her.

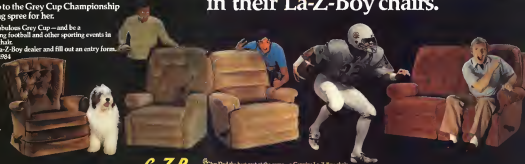
You can win a first class trip to the fabulous Grey Cup—and be a "La-Z-Coach" right at home, watching football and other sporting events in the comfort of your own La-Z-Boy chair.

Drop in to your participating La-Z-Boy dealer and fill out an entry form.

You'll get a free copy of La-Z-Boy's 1984

La-Z-Coach Football Guide to help you enjoy the game more. In this exciting La-Z-Boy contest, lasting from May 15th to Oct. 8th, there'll be one grand prize winner. The prize includes a \$1,000 GRC Certificate for her, courtesy of Peoples Jewellers.

While at your dealer's, see and try the latest models from the La-Z-Boy lineup of 30 contemporary or traditional styles in over 250 colours and fabrics, including real leather. Every Genuine La-Z-Boy product has patented Feet-Up Comfort built right in.



**La-Z-Boy**

Give Dad the best seat at the game—in a Genuine La-Z-Boy chair. One of life's lasting comforts. Guaranteed.

PEOPLES® JEWELLERS

## A young man and woman in white uniforms with red trim, standing at attention and holding a flagpole. The woman is in the foreground, looking to the right. The man is behind her, also looking to the right. They are both holding the flagpole with their right hands. The background is slightly blurred, showing other people and a red flag.

Shoot with new Fujicolor HR and see why it's the chosen film of the Los Angeles 1984 Olympics. Three breakthrough technologies give you brilliant colors, super-fine grain and razor-sharpness. Color pictures so lifelike there's no competition. Try one roll and join the world's applause.

is available in these popular sizes: 25mm, 110, 126, 130

## Fix the economy a step at a time

**T**here is widespread concern among Canadians about the economic future of the country. There is practically as much concern among Canadians about their own personal economic future. Donald MacDonald, in the interim report of his royal commission, tells us there is no "may fix" for what ails us. Statistics Canada tells us the rate of economic "recovery" is not sufficient to reduce our record levels of unemployment. It may sound naïve, but one of our prin-

Of course, the economy does not work that way, and we all know it. What we do not seem to know is how to approach the "fixing" when we are dealing with millions of people, hundreds of thousands of businesses and interdependencies beyond our borders and our control.

One way is to approach the fixings one at a time. Take one of the most recent examples of a part of the economy that is not working—the longstanding dispute between non-door neighbors Quebec and Newfoundland over the hydroelectricity generated in

First, the Newfoundland perception of Newfoundland joined Confederation in 1948 as a less than enthusiastic and less than equal partner. Newfoundlanders have been extraordinarily sensitive about their economic development. They suffered the indignity of having to give up their self-governing status to Britain during the Depression. Joey Smallwood almost single-handedly con-

swind Newfoundlanders to join Confederation on the grounds that it would be beneficial. And so it has been—the Trans-Canada Highway across the province, the CBC, CN, Air Canada, transfer payments that provide family allowances and medicare and unemployment insurance. Great stuff if you are starving, hard to accept if you are proud and nationalistic and want to control the industrialization of your own province (read country). All the while, Newfoundlanders have been

Things have not worked out too well. Newfoundland lost the fisheries and the right to develop its offshore oil and gas. Labrador Hydro and the Churchill Falls contract signed with Quebec appeared to be the last link at the rat. The crux of the matter was that Newfoundland agreed in 1969 to sell virtually all the hydroelectricity from Churchill Falls to

*'Newfoundland feels humiliated by Quebec and Quebec feels misunderstood by the rest of the country'*

A federal tax change in 1965 made Churchill Falls more attractive to Quebec, but still not overwhelmingly so, because it was deeply involved in devel-

aying hydroelectricity in the James Bay region, which was within its own political boundaries. Taking on Churchill Falls meant the postponement of projects already on the drawing boards—at considerable expense considering the

But Quebec did take on Churchill Falls development, assuming all the risks of both the financing of the project, and the sale of any electricity surplus to its needs. With much of the money being raised in the United States, Hydro-Quebec also assumed the risk that if the Canadian dollar fell below 82 cents U.S., it would pay the difference. Although rates at the point of actually going to the market to borrow could not be known, Hydro-Quebec agreed to pay any difference between the market rate and 8 1/2 per cent. (The

That is, two provinces are state-owned Newfoundland feels betrayed by Ottawa and humiliated by Quebec. Quebec feels misunderstood by the rest of Canada (virtually all media coverage has depicted Quebec as the bully taking advantage of the virtuous little guys) and at a loss to understand why Newfoundland has refused all offers of conciliation (protested negotiations in which Quebec offered several million dollars more in Newfoundland in royalties and additional power delayed the Supreme Court decision for four months).

In fact, both provinces acknowledge that further development of Labrador will be of significant benefit to each of them. In fact, economic solutions are available. In fact, each province had decided before the Supreme Court decision that whomever won, it would offer to negotiate with the loser. In fact, the "winner," Quebec, offered to begin talks with Newfoundland within hours of the Supreme Court decision.

"Filing" an economy that is not working requires, in the first instance, understanding what has gone wrong. The next step is in really wanting to know how much pain and poverty do we need before we begin?

*Dan Cohen is a Montreal-based economics writer.*



Lortie, provincial police outside the Quebec national assembly; Jolibert: an accident of timing restricted a tighter death toll

## CANADA

# A deadly siege in Quebec

By Anthony Wilson-Smith

**T**he stocky, bearded man drove the 1984 Buick Skylark to the entrance of Quebec City's historic Citadelle as the flames of Armistice Day 1945 were cold, rainy Tuesday. The few tourists on the wind-swept grounds did not notice him park the rented beige sedan. But as the driver's door hit army fatigues turned toward the building, broadcaster André Arthur was drastically telephoning the police. Only 30 minutes later, he told them, a man had left a tape-recorded message at radio station CMT containing threats against the Parti Québécois government. But Arthur's warning came too late last week. As he spoke, a 30-second burst of fire from a submachine-gun forced the startled—but unarmed—tourists to dive for cover behind a stone wall. Then the gunman calmly returned to his car, drove 200 m up the Grande Allée and entered a side door of the national assembly building. Once inside he fired hundreds of bullets with deadly effect.

Within minutes he had killed three people, wounded 18 more and destroyed the calm of the provincial capital. Only

an accident of timing and the icy calm of René Jolibert, the assembly's sergeant-at-arms, restricted the toll. The gunman—a supply technician at the federal government's underground bunker at Capr, near Ottawa—arrived at the national assembly building only minutes before a parliamentary committee was due to meet. And closer

***'You are a corporal and I am a major. From now on you will only address me as major. I will address you as corporal.'***

knowledge of the legislature's timetable might have brought him into the assembly during the 2 p.m. sitting. As it was, Jolibert spent four hours persuading the gunman to surrender to police. The next day, Dennis Lortie, a 35-year-old corporal in the Canadian Armed Forces, pleaded not guilty to three charges of first-degree murder.

The aftermath of the shoot-out and

4½-hour siege spread quickly across the country. In Ottawa, Speaker Lloyd Francis, sergeant-at-arms Maj. Gen. M.G. Crozier and Robert Gosses, Mr. Chairman of the House committee that oversees security, rushed security on Parliament Hill, as did their counterparts in provincial legislatures. In most cases authorities found worrisome deficiencies. In Quebec City itself, the bloody attack and a combined funeral left a wave of shock, confusion and anger. The sudden terror also aroused ugly political animosities among Parti Québécois supporters and opponents alike.

The day's events began when a man arrived at CMT's suburban studios with a note for popular morning show André. The message asked Arthur to play a tape cassette—but not before 3 p.m. Researcher Nathalie D'Abadie, who met Lortie in the station's reception area and was alarmed by the hawking knife strapped to the man's thigh, began to listen to the 45-minute tape with other staff members after the visitor had left the station.

Once the traffic noises in the background they guessed that the tape recording had been made in a moving car.

But they clearly heard phrases threatening to destroy the PQ "for doing nothing wrong to the French-language people of Quebec and the rest of Canada." A few minutes into the tape, when Arthur heard the words, "I will kill everyone, everyone in my path," he immediately telephoned the police.

By then the gunman, with belts of ammunition strapped across his chest, was unleashing his submachine-gun. He walked into the national assembly building and immediately fired off two quick bursts, wounding Jocelyne Rich and knocking him from his chair behind a reception desk. Then he ran down a hallway to the main entrance and peppered its walls with bullets. Shortly, a group of about 10 children from Saint-Joseph-François, a local elementary school, scurried for cover under chairs and tables. The attacker then climbed the main staircase toward the assembly chamber, known as the Salon Bleu, firing repeatedly and wounding 31 assembly employees, a tourist and a non-union worker who was renovating the building.

The gunman also fired a burst through the hastily shut doors of the national assembly restaurant, where politicians, including Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau, were eating breakfast. Several witnesses heard the attacker shout in French, "I've got a gang to kill on the second and third floor." Finally, the gunman burst into the Salon Bleu, where a dozen government employees were setting up cameras and microphones to record a legislative committee that was scheduled to begin

hearings in 10 minutes. The heavily armed gunman killed three men immediately. They were Georges Boyer, a 58-year-old assembly messenger and former soldier, Germaine Lejeune, 54, another messenger, and Roger Lafrenaye, 57, a civil servant working for Quebec's chief elections officer. With the dead and wounded lying around the room and survivors scrambling for cover, the gunman then walked up to the elevated Speaker's chair, placed two residents and a bag of ammunition beside him and shot out the face of an antique clock at the other end of the hall.

As bullets clattered into the walls of the chamber, 65-year-old sergeant-at-arms Jolibert, charged with security for the building, entered the assembly. Later Jolibert, a former army major with more than 25 years' military experience, including service in Korea with Quebec's famed Royal 22nd Regiment, the Van Doos, recalled the scene. "I saw this young man dressed in uniform sitting on the seat of the president [Speaker]. He fired another shot, several shots at that time, and then I started to talk to him to calm him. At that time, he was very nervous. His face was perspiring, his face was very pale, and his submachine-gun was going back and forth—charged of course."

That was the beginning of a tense-filled encounter between the two soldiers, Jolibert declared. "I knew that if I could establish the common bond with him, everything would be all right." But first, realizing that there were still people in the room, Jolibert convinced the gunman to accompany him to his base-

ment office two floors below to "have a coffee and discuss things." When the two men arrived there, Jolibert introduced Lortie's aide, his secretary, to the attacker. The assistant bowed Lortie to the check and then allowed her to leave. But 10 minutes after Lortie had left, Jolibert stopped at his visitor. "You are a corporal and I am a major. From now on, you are going to talk to me and you will only address me as major. I will address you as corporal." The strategies worked, and the men began talking. Jolibert "Sir" and "Major" said Jolibert. "From then on, there was a much better exchange of conversation."

Later, Jolibert's wife, Nanette, telephoned him as he was trying to persuade the man to surrender to military police. The man demanded to know who was calling and, when Jolibert told him, he smiled and said, "Say hello to her from me." While the two men talked inside, hundreds of Quebec City and provincial police surrounded the assembly and kept on lookout—including about 120 boys and girls from Ottawa's J.H. Patenaude Intermediate School—away from the building. As one parent, Jolibert looked up to see his own son pointing a pistol at him. It was, he said, the "only time I felt real fear." But the man lowered the gun when Jolibert told him it was making him nervous. Finally, when the deputy commander of nearby Constabulary Forces Base at Val-d'Avenir agreed to accompany two military policemen to the assembly, the siege ended at 2:30 p.m. Authorities escorted Jolibert and the gunman out of the building, and Quebec Provincial Po-

lie quickly handled the suspect into a waiting cruiser. Jalbert left the building calmly smoking a Marlboro cigarette, then joined his wife and friends at home and had "several switches." When he returned to work the next day the members of the assembly gave him a standing ovation.

As for Denis Lortie, the Armed Forces surgeon who faced these murder charges, his personal history and eight-year military record provided no hint of



A victim: "sebelours and agents provocateurs" facing the flames of violence

past trouble. Lortie, who lived in a three-bedroom military housing unit near Ottawa International Airport with his wife, Lisa, their two-year-old son and five-month-old daughter, commuted daily to Corp. 26 km away. There he was a supply technician at the so-called Dufferinbush, a massive underground complex built in 1959 to house about 500 government officials in the event of nuclear war. He was on leave when he allegedly rented the four-door Buick and drove to Quebec City.

The bearded corporal, who came from a family of eight children, was born in the Quebec City suburb of Port-Rouge in 1959. He joined the army in 1976 and was based in St-Jean, Que., Verdun, Ont., and at Quebec's Bagbyville Air Base. Before he moved from Halifax to Corp in June last year, Lortie served for three years aboard HMCS Shekna, a destroyer with a French-speaking crew. A spokesman at CF base Halifax said that his commanding officers remembered Lortie as "tough, hard-working, just a super guy." And his neighbors in Halifax and Ottawa recalled only one significant trait about Lortie: he was a quiet man who kept largely to himself.

Even soldiers who worked with him in Corp cannot recall him expressing strong political opinions.

But the sudden tragedy of the shootings raised questions about the mental stability of the suspect in the incident—and his apparently easy access to automatic weapons whose use had to be authorized. As for Lortie, he had never had any psychological testing during his service career and had no previous record of mental illness. Under heavy

pressure to "destroy the PQ," Seventy-six per cent of 1,388 callers said yes. In the wake of severe criticism by francophones and anglophones alike, RCMP general manager Art Sutherland apologized for the poll the following day, calling the question "inappropriate and deplorable." Sutherland said that he had taken Chrys Geyens off the air for a week. Still, many Quebecers felt the damage had already been done. An angry Premier René Lévesque, for one, denounced "social saboteurs" and "agents provocateurs" in the media who, he said, were fanning the flames of violence in the province.

The coverage in the assembly has rekindled a debate over the building's security. The assembly staff has been the setting for at least two incidents in recent years—notably a 1981 confrontation when a heavily armed man and woman occupied the office of the assembly's speaker for more than two hours before surrendering to police. In 1982 Pierre Deshaies, director of parliamentary services, described the building's security as "unsatisfactory," but despite this warning the provincial government reduced the number of unarmed guards in the building from 78 to 36 last month.

In the aftermath of the shooting, Quebec's assembly now has armed plainclothes policemen inside as a temporary measure. Still, the assembly is relatively well protected compared to similar buildings across the country. In Newfoundland, four commissioners—retired veterans—and an unarmed member of the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary guard the House of Assembly, while in Alberta everyone must enter the legislature by the front door, where a commissioner and an Edmonton policeman are on duty during business hours. In Ottawa, about 300 parliamentary guards are responsible for five buildings and 17 exits. Outside, the RCMP patrols the grounds 24 hours a day.

Ontario is one province considering installing metal detectors in its legislature. But most politicians across the country share Jalbert's unease about constant security around Quebec's national assembly. The hero of the day of violence declared: "The national assembly is owned by all Quebecers. It is their home and they should be allowed to come in as they wish." Not even the memory of a savage mad-dogging attack is likely to alter that belief.

With John Hay in Ottawa and correspondents' reports.

Lévesque: a bad pal



# Get your name on an important piece of Canadian Art

Become a Charter Subscriber to Canadian Art—and reserve your copy of the Premier Issue today!

Canada is about to get the quality art magazine it deserves—Canadian Art. Four times a year, starting this fall, Canadian Art will bring you all the colour and excitement of our country's burgeoning art scene.

Published by the same people who produce such other fine magazines as Maclean's and Toronto Life, Canadian Art will be packed with stunning reproductions and the writing of this country's best, most outspoken authors and artists.

And, by acting now you can become a Charter Subscriber to the new Canadian Art. For only \$16, as a Charter Subscriber (1) you get a year of Canadian Art at 20% off the regular subscription price, (2) you reserve your personal copy of the Premier Issue (destined to become a collector's item), and (3) you assure yourself a lifetime saving of 10% off the regular subscription price when you renew—for as long as you remain a subscriber.

But supplies of the Premier Issue will be limited. So get your name on the Charter Reservation form. Then mail it and reserve your piece of Canadian Art—today!

## Charter Subscription

Yes! Save me 20% off the regular subscription price and put my name on my personal copy of the Premier Issue of Canadian Art.

☐ Bill me later for just \$16 for a whole year.\*

☐ I prefer to pay now, \$16 cheque enclosed.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

\*The lowest charter rate plus delivery and tax (where applicable) and postage.

Mail to: Canadian Art  
56 The Esplanade  
Suite 215  
Toronto, Ontario  
M5E 1A7

# Ranking the contenders

A grimey trade minister Eugene Whelan made a sweeping statement about his Liberal leadership campaign last week, perhaps believing that no one could best his claim. Said Whelan: "If the man or the woman on the street had a right to vote at the convention, I would be first." But later that day Southern News Service released a *McGowan* survey on how 1,696 ordinary Canadians ranked the seven contenders. Whelan failed last, with 6.4 per cent. More significantly, the poll showed that the Progressive Conservatives were clinging to a slim edge over the Liberals among committed voters (45 per cent to 43.5 per cent). It also confirmed that John Turner was the favourite in the Liberal leadership race among the general public and projected a close contest between Mulroney and the Toronto lawyer if Turner leads the Liberals in the next federal election.

There has been heightened interest in polls since a controversial Gallup survey, conducted in late March and published May 1, reported that the Liberals had reversed an almost three-year slide and led the Tories by 45 to 46 per cent. According to Southern's poll, 30 per cent of the participants wanted Turner to become the next Liberal leader. And the latest *Globe and Mail* partial sample of Liberal delegates also had Turner ahead, with 36 per cent (575 delegates) compared to 31 per cent (519 delegates) for Energy Minister Jean Chretien.

Turner and the week of the favorable polls to decide his reasons for resigning as federal finance minister in 1975. He quit, he claimed, because Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau would not back his efforts to work out voluntary wage and price controls with the business and labor. Turner's comments to reporters about his campaign had set off a firestorm of controversy in an otherwise lackluster campaign. Turner's office, in an unusual departure from traditional practice, issued a formal statement which declared that Turner had misrepresented the facts surrounding his resignation. Trudeau's statement added that the government had always favored voluntary restraints. For his part, Turner said that he had apologized to Prime Minister Trudeau to express regret that his comments had become public. But he did not deny the substance of his remarks.

Last week's report was a variation on a well-trodden assertion of the reasons for Turner's resignation: namely, that he had been "out of step" that he left because of a disagreement over economic policy. In fact, in 1975 a senior Turner

adviser who today plays a key role in the leadership campaign told McGowan's that there had been no policy dispute. Turner, the aide asserted, basically wanted to leave Ottawa but might have stayed if Trudeau had moved him from Finance to External Affairs or Transport. And the Turner adviser added that, despite reports of a policy dispute, Turner had simply suggested options for dealing with the economy—wages and their relevance on prices and wages and a 30-billion spending cut—



Turner with Trudeau in 1972: disagreement over wage and price controls

without ever advocating a specific course.

While the polls suggested that the leadership race was mostly a two-man contest between Turner and Chretien, Development Minister John Roberts won a bloc of 25 to 30 delegates, representing East Indian, Portuguese and Italian communities in seven Ontario ridings. But he still languishes in the distant pack of five behind Chretien and Turner.

The party's 262 federal riding associations fanned choosing their delegates last week. After approximately 3,500 delegates have crowded into the Ottawa Civic Centre on Saturday, June 16, the convention will see a total of slightly more than 1,700 voters. Turner's opponents, in the meantime, are developing elaborate scenarios. David Mac-

Naughton, the chief strategist for Economic Development Minister Donald Johnston, believes that if Turner fails to win 1,600 votes on the first ballot the outcome will be far from certain. Johnston, Justice Minister Mark MacGuigan, Indian Affairs Minister John Munro and Roberts are each struggling to become the so-called "third man" in the race. Whoever emerges might become a kingmaker, or even a surprise surprise contender for the crown. But for that to happen, Chretien would have to run a strong second to Turner on the first ballot and force subsequent voters. In fact, all the so-called second-tier candidates know they also must make a respectable showing on the first ballot.

The polls' message for Chretien was that both delegates and Canadians at large regard him as a worthy challenger for the Liberal leadership. But there are strong reservations about whether he can succeed Trudeau as Prime Minister. Even so, Chretien was still in a more comfortable position than the second-tier rivals, who are making strenuous efforts to increase their support. MacGuigan, for one, did not fully comprehend the urgency of Munro's efforts, until he opened a personalized computer-written letter sent to him by his competitors. "Congratulations on your election as a delegate," it read. "Mark, I look forward to meeting with you personally to discuss your concerns and aspirations for the party."

—CAROL GOAT with Robert Bloor in Toronto.

# Skirting the Atlantic issues

The format exasperates delegates and frustrated candidates, but since no one can serve on a day for weeks, the federal Liberal leadership road show must go on—unchanged. As a result, the seven men who want to be Prime Minister went to Montreal on Sunday for the third of five scheduled cross-country policy debates in which, after 10-minute opening speeches, they were allowed only 90 seconds to answer party members. And the same rules will apply on May 26 in Vancouver and on June 2 in Toronto, despite

MacGuigan warned that leading contender John Turner would cause "great suffering" if he fulfilled his promise to cut \$15 billion from the federal deficit (currently \$39 billion) over the next three to seven years. Johnston demanded that his rivals stop talking in "empty generalities" and "get down to the tough issues of this campaign."

The region's problems are laid bare. The four provinces all have unemployment rates higher than the national average of 11.4 per cent. The federal government poured more than \$1.7 billion in equalization grants into the

though some provinces might resent it. Energy Minister Jean Chretien, for one, espoused a "strong central government" while Turner made an unusual assertion: "The provinces are turning Canada into British Columbia. The national economy is paramount."

Among the delegates, Heather McKinnon, a 30-year-old housewife and mother from Moncton, P.E.I., had hoped that the candidates would discuss the region's basic economic ills. Her family pays \$86 a month for electricity for a three-bedroom split-level house—and the furnace is oil-fired. Electricity rates were never reduced, but McKinnon left the session still leaving toward Turner. "Turner is a leader for one time," she said. But beyond stating these basic philosophies, most candidates were vague on issues of special interest to the Atlantic region. All, except for Indian Affairs Minister John Munro, saw no conflict between protecting jobs and imposing costly environmental control measures. No one mentioned greater bathroom spraying.

Many of the party's other Atlantic delegates besides McKinnon favored Turner, although Chretien appeared to be ahead in Newfoundland. At the same time, the second-tier candidates were placed because many of the Atlantic region's 586 delegates remained uncommitted. Indeed, Turner's Nova Scotia campaign chairman Dale Godwin estimated that as many as 45 per cent of the province's 187 delegates had not yet chosen a candidate. "I do not think it is in the bag for anyone," she declared, adding to the confusion, two of the party's best-known chiefs of staff, Deputy Prime Minister Allan Rock and Deputy Prime Minister Allan Rock.

One consequence of the Atlantic region's economic problems, the people, at the expense of smaller operations. Finally, such major industries as Cape Breton's coal mines and aging steel mill require heavy government subsidies to stay in business. One consequence of the Atlantic region's economic problems, the people, at the expense of smaller operations. Finally, such major industries as Cape Breton's coal mines and aging steel mill require heavy government subsidies to stay in business. One consequence of the Atlantic region's economic problems, the people, at the expense of smaller operations. Finally, such major industries as Cape Breton's coal mines and aging steel mill require heavy government subsidies to stay in business.



MacGuigan with Johnston posters: complaints in Atlantic Canada, but the format stays

growing complaints from delegates.

The Atlantic Liberals prided in an education last week in Halifax, partly because the event and the venue were tailor-made for one another: a debate among the men who want to tackle the nation's problems, conducted in a region where problems tend to be endemic. But many were more disappointed. Said Rick MacNeil, a 25-year-old Dartmouth construction worker and youth delegate who supports Economic Development Minister Don Johnston: "I wanted to hear about education, re-training and the fishery, but they just wanted the candidates to go on for a candidate like Johnston to explain his policies in one minute, 30 seconds."

The candidates themselves shared MacNeil's complaints—and that spurred a tony debate. Justice Minister Mark

MacGuigan warned that leading contender John Turner would cause "great suffering" if he fulfilled his promise to cut \$15 billion from the federal deficit (currently \$39 billion) over the next three to seven years. Johnston demanded that his rivals stop talking in "empty generalities" and "get down to the tough issues of this campaign."

One consequence of the Atlantic region's economic problems, the people, at the expense of smaller operations. Finally, such major industries as Cape Breton's coal mines and aging steel mill require heavy government subsidies to stay in business. One consequence of the Atlantic region's economic problems, the people, at the expense of smaller operations. Finally, such major industries as Cape Breton's coal mines and aging steel mill require heavy government subsidies to stay in business.

MacGuigan warned that leading contender John Turner would cause "great suffering" if he fulfilled his promise to cut \$15 billion from the federal deficit (currently \$39 billion) over the next three to seven years. Johnston demanded that his rivals stop talking in "empty generalities" and "get down to the tough issues of this campaign."

# Whelan: humoring the party

**Aggravated Minister Eugene Whelan joins the Liberal leadership contest when he issued his trademark grouse letter into the ring on April 23. According to polls of delegates to the June convention, the 59-year-old son of a Toronto mill is in the best position to lead. But Whelan insists that he is a serious candidate and is running to win. In the fourth of a series of Maclean's interviews with the leadership contenders, the 30-year-old son of James Whelan, who once chaired the union and the now vice Ontario Barona Chief Korman, says:**

**Maclean's:** Why did you want to long to enter the leadership race?

**Whelan:** The first reason my wife was in the hospital with back surgery at that time, and I wanted to make sure that she was okay. She's fine now. The second reason I'm better known than the other candidates. Some of them have to go around introducing themselves. I don't.

**Maclean's:** Does the kind of humor you have been using to live up to dad's policy debates translate into votes on the convention?

**Whelan:** There is a good way to get the point across because people remember it better than some serious, drab presentation that sounds like some policy writer wrote it for you in a back room. A Charlie McCarthy can do that—all you need is an Edgar Bergen.

**Maclean's:** If that would be your first priority as Prime Minister?

**Whelan:** I'm going to appoint a deputy prime minister who is going to be a woman, and she is going to be in charge of renewable resources, fisheries, agriculture and forestry—the most important industries in Canada.

**Maclean's:** What sets you apart from the other leadership candidates?

**Whelan:** People want something different. They don't want a Brian Mulroney clone and they don't want, necessarily, a person who is bilingual. They want someone who shows some compassion, who understands the ordinary person's needs and who has some knowledge of what is going on in Canada.

**Maclean's:** What are you planning to do in the next few weeks to show the delegates that you are the right choice?

**Whelan:** We have to make a lot of contact with a lot of people, by phoning and by meeting them. We're going to be doing that—gently reminding them about their friend Eugene, who, when things were tough, didn't let them hear any. He was always there to listen.

**Maclean's:** Do you believe the government can—and should—offer relief from rising interest rates?

**Whelan:** If I were Prime Minister we

certainly would. We would have an interest rate in Canada for Canadian loans from the United States. I am not as anxious what Japan does and what Austria does. I don't want to see interest rates with ceilings. There are two countries that live in the developed world and are immune to what goes on as far as high interest rates go. They have not suffered the inflationary spiral that we



Whelan: 'people don't want a clone'

have. One idea I will be elaborating on later in the campaign is a system of fixed interest rates but with monetary control—that is, you wouldn't be able to move money out of the country. **Maclean's:** Do you want interest rates to be fixed by government decree?

**Whelan:** That's right. We did that before in Canada. We had monetary control under C.D. Howe, and it didn't hurt us. It helped us.

**Maclean's:** One of your pet projects over

the years has been an energy strategy. Can you explain that?

**Whelan:** It is probably the most developed plan any country in the world has for the next 20 years. It involves soil conservation, water conservation, improving farming practices, financing from operations and improving research to the tune of \$500 million over five years. We're losing a lot of our land by water erosion, by wind erosion and by bad farming practices. That's a resource that should be kept for our children's children.

**Maclean's:** Do you believe the oldest needs to be cared for?

**Whelan:** I would not let the deficit until we make sure everybody's back to work. And that means a massive retraining program, an invasion into provincial jurisdiction.

**Maclean's:** Are you saying you could live with a temporary increase in the deficit?

**Whelan:** That's right—when I see areas of the country with 15-per-cent unemployment.

**Maclean's:** Are you prepared to audit down the rest of the country's moral programs?

**Whelan:** I don't think of it.

**Maclean's:** You are not bilingual. Do you consider that a handicap?

**Whelan:** Sure it may be, and I wish I were bilingual. But I'm not. Since I came to Ottawa I have studied French. I understand French fairly well but I know a lot of people who speak both English and French and don't understand anything.

**Maclean's:** Do you believe Ontario or any other province should become officially bilingual?

**Whelan:** I think Ontario has that obligation, yes.

**Maclean's:** You will be among at the World Bank Council of Ministers meeting in St. Louis immediately prior to the leadership convention. Will that not be a tremendous disadvantage?

**Whelan:** I will be back for the opening of the convention. I know back the day that the convention starts. It may be a disadvantage, but I have a responsibility. I made a commitment to the people on the coast. I would be their chairman.

**Maclean's:** Have you wanted to be Liberal leader for a long time?

**Whelan:** I have thought about it since 1979 when Trudeau left the government but I haven't worked on it like some of the others have.

**Maclean's:** The polls so far do not seem to reflect any significant support for you. Does that concern you?

**Whelan:** The polls are very shallow. Maybe a third of the delegates have come out and said they are supporting John Turner. But a lot of delegates change their mind right on the floor. I don't think we're going to do that badly.



Thatcher: a former cabinet minister faces trial in the death of his former wife

## Thatcher on a murder charge

A 15-month murder investigation ended on a crisp spring morning when transited 65 km to Moose Jaw and arrested former provincial energy minister Colin Thatcher, changing him with killing his ex-wife, Julia Ann Wilson.

The arrest of the 45-year-old son of former Liberal premier Ron Thatcher ended a manhunt that began in January 1988, when Wilson's husband, now convicted Tony Wilson, found her mutilated body in the garage of their stylish Regina home. Someone had strangled her as she returned from work, leaving her with a "claw-like instrument" before shooting her man in the head. The slaying occurred across the street from the Saskatchewan legislature, in which the Thatcher name has long been prominent.

From Thatcher served as Liberal premier since 1984 to 1991, Colin was a cabinet minister from 1982 to 1983 in the Conservative government. Now the same is on a police blotter as well, and Colin Thatcher, denied bail, is being held in the Regina Correctional Centre. He faces a 769-m ill trial.

The 769-m ill arrest of Thatcher, a millionaire rancher, was the latest development in a drama that has had the province's attention for six years.

When their 15-year marriage ended in divorce in 1978, the pair were plagued by a bitter battle. Wilson was custody of their younger son, Regan, now 15, and their daughter, Stephanie, now 18. Thatcher was custody of Greg, now 18. Then, in May, 1981, an unknown assassin fired a rifle through the potholes of Wilson's home, wounding her in the right shoulder. A few weeks after that attack, Wilson ended custody of Regan to Thatcher, saying that she feared for her life.

Thatcher's first entanglement with the law came just after Wilson's death, as police charged him and Tony Merchant, his lawyer, with mischief and obstructing justice after the former's house in Regina hit on May 4, Provincial Court Judge R.H. Allan ruled that there was not enough evidence to proceed on a charge of abduction. Three days after Alina's killing, police charged Thatcher with first-degree murder. The murder investigation began with 16 of Regina's 45 detectives working full-time on the case. But even with a publicity's descriptions of a suspect, soon leaving his name soon after the shooting, police made little apparent headway. One year after Wilson died only two investigators were working on the case—on a part-time basis. Regina Police Chief Vernon McLeod refused to say what he had to Thatcher's arrest last week, and Justice Gene Macneil, who denied Thatcher bail, also imposed a ban on divulging evidence until the trial.

Merchant and Thatcher still face trial on mischief charges arising from the removal of Stephanie Thatcher from Regina. For his part, Merchant said he would not represent Thatcher on the murder charge. "Colin came to me as a mental lawyer not a criminal lawyer," declared Merchant. "He is not in a pleasant situation."

—DALE EHLER in Regina.

## A killer's day out on the town

In his blue-grey jacket, Wayne Boden might have been a businessman enjoying a quiet lunch of baked pork chops with a friend in Montreal's Koni-Tiki restaurant. Certainly other patrons would not have guessed that Boden, a convicted sex killer, was out on a day pass from the Level maximum security prison the week he ate there. Nor could they have known that Boden, 36, serving concurrent life sentences for murdering four women, had decided to get away from it all. Shortly before the check arrived, Boden departed—via a door in the restaurant's men's room. He left his escort, the prison's art teacher, with the \$33.50 tab and some explaining to do. Described by police as "extremely dangerous," Boden was at large for 36 hours. Finally Montreal police picked him up in a bar close to the Koni-Tiki itself. Although the details of the serious questions about a multiple stranger's blame day on the town.

In Ottawa last week Solicitor General Robert Kaplan revealed a report from the prison's officials and threatened to sue the province for releasing him. He added that the authorities should not have given Boden \$500 of his prison earnings—entirely to buy books and an anniversary present for his parents. And, Kaplan said, Boden should not have been allowed to leave the Koni-Tiki restaurant without his escort.

Boden went to prison in 1978. He became eligible for a parole hearing in 1983. The parole board rejected his bid for release then and again last June. "They were afraid he would kill again," Boden's parole board members told *Maclean's*. But Correctional Services Commissioner Donald Yonemans told the Commons justice committee last week that prison officials had granted Boden the day pass because he was "no longer regarded as dangerous."

Kaplan did not explain how Montreal police found Boden but he cited "good police work and... an anonymous tip." Both the minister and American Express Canada say Boden had no money. Boden managed to obtain a credit card in January, 1978, and to renew it yearly, because prison policy bars convicts from obtaining credit. Quebec police found the card on the day of his escape among his belongings in a penitentiary shower. Boden has a long criminal record. American Express cancelled Boden's card. A company spokesman doubted that a prisoner could get a card without falsifying his application. He added, "They are not our type of customer."

—JOHN HAY in Ottawa.

# Mondale after Hart's revival

By Michael Posner

It was a score for which few Democrats were prepared in a Washington hotel ballroom last week, a reluctant Gary Hart held a victory celebration. Against all odds, the Colorado senator had staged a strong rally in his faltering campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination by winning primaries in two critical states—Ohio and Indiana—beating former vice-president Walter Mondale, the front-runner, by narrow margins. Until last week, Hart had not won a primary since late March, and many observers had quickly begun to write him out of the running. But Hart's Midwest victories revived his campaign and ensured a spirited fight in the eight remaining contests before the party's July convention in San Francisco. He led Hart to his embittered supporters. "Welcome to the fourth quarter."

Despite the surge in Hart's support, Mondale remains the likely choice of Democrats to face President Ronald Reagan in November. Mondale scored crushing victories last week in Texas, Maryland and North Carolina, bringing his delegate total to more than 1,000, while 1,000 needed to win at the convention. Indeed, campaign chairman James Johnson said that Mondale would have as many as 1,800 committed delegates before next month—and that—most of primaries in California, New Jersey and elsewhere June 5. The June vote, Johnson added, would put Mondale over the top.

Still, Mondale's failure to push Hart out of contention raised new questions about the Movement's candidacy. Most Democrats say they are convinced that Reagan will be a far more formidable opponent than Hart and Johnson

polle continue to show the president with a wide lead over Mondale. At the same time, the former vice-president has never quite succeeded in obscuring public concerns about his close ties to organized labor and other special interest groups. Indeed, in both Indiana and Ohio last week, exit poll surveys indicated that voters believe that

not inevitable. It just means he has got a little tougher now."

Mondale's advisers cited several reasons for the primary losses: lack of aggression, complacency and not enough campaign time spent in the Midwest. In fact, they had become so confident that a Mondale coronation was inevitable that they had held some exploratory

press-making meetings with both the Hart and the Jesse Jackson campaigns. But they denied that Hart's wins were a result of a growing anti-Mondale sentiment. Declared campaign manager Robert Reich: "I don't think there is any indication that people went out and voted against Walter Mondale."

Still, Mondale clearly did make strategic planning errors. While he was concentrating his resources on Tennessee where he won the caucuses by a 2-to-1 margin—Hart was crisscrossing Ohio and Indiana chasing Mondale's second during his years in the Jimmy Carter White House. At the same time, Hart spent twice as much money on TV ads, and he relied on a political organization that, for once, was superior to Mondale's. The newsmen often featured interviews with blue-collar workers whose spokesman said "Mondale had his chance and did nothing. Why take him again?" Hart also carried a majority

of independent voters, who—according to Ohio electoral laws—are allowed to vote in the Democratic primary. In most areas of the country, Hart has drawn his greatest strength from young, more affluent independents.

The quest for the Democratic nomination has begun to resemble a protracted tug-of-war in which both sides ruthlessly exploit their strengths but are unable to bring the contest to a close. Mondale appeared to have the

combination even up until Hart's upset win in New Hampshire in February. That started the senator on a daunting political adventure that threatened to obliterate his opponent. But Mondale recovered in March, first in the South and later in the northeast, largely by raising doubts about Hart's madman for the presidency. But the revival was not strong enough to prevent Hart's comeback last week.

The senator himself interpreted the pendulum swing of the campaign as an affirmation of his basic message: "The party itself," he said, "is struggling over a very, very difficult decision. How to identify with the best of our past, but

not be affirmatively uncommitted."

One of Hart's major difficulties is that many uncommitted are rank-and-file Democrats, party officials at city and state levels who favor the Democratic establishment that the senator has consistently attacked. Now, counting those delegates will require more money than the campaign treasury currently holds. Officials estimate that Hart will need \$80,000 a day for the next four weeks—twice as much as fundraising efforts are producing.

Most party insiders, including Strauss, seriously doubt that Hart's plan can work. Indeed, many say that Hart's raise-the-rod victories last week

mean the fight is not waged on the convention floor. "We want to arrange a convention which is a kickoff to the general election campaign, rather than the bellows and to the primary campaign," one Mondale aide said last week.

But Hart is not the only candidate who threatens Democratic harmony. Sen. Jesse Jackson already claims 30 delegates and he has been insistent in demanding abolition of the runoff primary system. Used in 10 southern states, the runoff means that no candidate can be elected without securing a majority vote. Jackson regards the system as prejudicial to blacks. Last month, he persuaded Democratic Na-



Hart riding in Ohio, a campaign resembling a protracted tug-of-war



Mondale leaving football during a campaign stopover: concerns about his ties to labor and other special interest groups

how to achieve those values with new policies in a changing age."

Hart's advisers say that there will sell particularly well in the remaining primary states. At the weekend, Hart held a big lead in both Nebraska and Oregon, which prepared to vote this week. Polls in California and South Dakota also showed Hart leading, but surveys in heavily colonized New Jersey and Hispanic-rich New Mexico gave Mondale a slight lead. All of these states held primaries on June 5. West Virginia (also on June 5) is almost certain to endorse Mondale.

Hart still faces formidable obstacles. For one thing, to prevent Mondale from reaching the 1,000 delegate level, he may have to win 25 per cent of the 21 delegates who remain to be chosen. For another, about 226 delegates will be selected outside the primary process by state party officials and another

demonstrated the basic weakness of his candidacy. Said an adviser: "The failure to do better in Indiana and Ohio is a Hart problem more than a Mondale problem, because people have already said they do not want Mondale." As a result, he added, the senator's call for new leadership is appealing, but many people ask: "Is this the guy to lead the party?"

Even if Hart wins the nomination, his repeated attacks on organized labor and other traditional power blocs may handicap him severely in the presidential campaign. Said Delaware Democratic Senator Joseph Biden: "How is Gary going to come out of this as a nonunion without [having] a Democratic party avowed defeat, where they just sit on their hands?"

Mondale's challenge is to wrap up the nomination as early as possible in order to ensure that a divorce and sen-

timental Committee chairman Charles Manatt to meet the issue with the party chairman in each state. But last week the state chairmen refused to change the rules. Said Georgia's Bert Lance: "This is the wrong issue at the wrong time in the wrong place. Instead of an changing, I wish the rest of the country would change and be like us."

That decision was certain to anger Jackson. He has campaigned strongly against the runoff system, and some observers believe that some concessions will have to be made. The eventual compromise may at least launch an in-depth study to return to Jackson's support of overall party positions. Some agreement will be needed—either before San Francisco or on the convention floor—in order for the Democrats to maintain unity. But Lance, for one, said, "The only effort has been sort of delayed for a little while—probably until June 5." □



Papuan tribesmen greeting the Pope; mass in Seoul: a joyous cultural collision

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

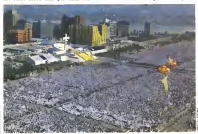
## A Stone Age pilgrimage

**T**he Pidgeon-speaking tribesmen of Papua New Guinea, called him Papa Santa (the Holy Father). And when Pope John Paul II journeyed to their nation of Stone Age culture last month, he encountered a unique blend of South Pacific customs and Roman Catholic liturgy. In the capital, Port Moresby, the pontiff celebrated an evening mass before a congregation of 35,000 people, many of whom were adorned with feathered headpieces and body paint. While Papuan men pounded bamboo drums, young women clutched grass skirts (below).

One of the most spectacular moments in the Pope's 11-day Pacific pilgrimage, which also included stops in South Korea, the Solomon Islands and Thailand, took place during a visit to the remote Papuan town of Mount Hagen, about 500 km northwest of Port Moresby. There, the Pope blessed a crowd of more than 200,000 tribesmen who had traveled for as many as two weeks and hundreds of kilometers through highland rain forests to see him. As bare-breasted women performed ancient pagan dances on a muddy golf course, participants in the service burned dried roots and herbs

which produced clouds of smoke and yellow smoke to ward off evil spirits.

Long-standing tribal feuds threatened to mar the visit, but Papuan authorities placed few restrictions on the public. The Papuan atmosphere was relaxed and happy—a sharp contrast to the tense mood that pervaded South



Korea, where the Pope's tour began. Thousands of South Koreans police three a security screen around the Pope and they strictly controlled public access to all the ceremonies that he attended. The official nervousness turned to a momentary alarm on May 6 when a 20-year-old student, Lee Jun Kyu, pointed what turned out to be a toy pistol at the Pope in downtown Seoul. Police took Lee into custody for questioning and tightened security by limiting access to the pontiff even further.

Still, vast crowds struggled for a glimpse of the Pope, testimony to the growing influence of Christianity in South Korea where, in the past 20 years, the number of Catholics alone has tripled to 1.5 million. Many were disappointed, including at least some opponents of President Chun Doo Hwan, who had wanted the Pope to call for eased restrictions on civil liberties.

From Papua New Guinea the pontiff continued his Asian swing with an eight-hour visit to the Solomons Islands, 1,600 km to the east. His last stop was Thailand, where he visited an Indonesian refugee camp in Phang Si Nikam, 120 km southeast of Bangkok, where he told a crowd of more than 1,000. "The world has not forgotten you," Thailand's population is overwhelmingly Buddhist, and Christian missionaries have never made significant inroads there. As a result, the Thai greeted the Pope with friendly curiosity rather than the fervor that he usually encounters in his travels and will certainly cry out loud when he visits Canada this September. Still, Vatican officials declared that Christianity is a vibrant force in the region. And far proof they could point to the exuberant Stone Age welcome the Papuans give their beloved Holy Father.

—JAMES MURPHY, with correspondents' reports.

# TODAY'S CREST. A MAJOR REVERSAL FOR TOOTH DECAY.

## BREAKTHROUGH RESEARCH.

Research shows that today's Fluoristat-formula Crest can actually help reverse the earliest stage of the tooth decay process that can lead to cavities. Think of it. Even if your youngsters has the start of tooth decay right now, today's Crest can help!

## MOST CAVITIES START BEFORE YOU SEE OR FEEL THEM.

When your youngsters eat, acids can form and attack the inside of teeth to create weak spots—the earliest stage of the tooth decay process. Left untreated, this tooth decay inside can develop into a cavity outside. But it may not be too late. Thanks to today's Crest.

## TODAY'S CREST PENETRATES TO HELP REVERSE TOOTH DECAY.

Look at the magnified photos. They show how today's Fluoristat-formula

Crest penetrates tooth enamel to help reverse the earliest stage of tooth decay—and prevent the development of a cavity!

Crest welcomes this news as a milestone in our fight to make cavities a thing of the past.

## ASK YOUR DENTIST.

Visit your dentist. Learn more about this remarkable development. And how it

can fit into a total program for improving your family's dental health.



Research shows Crest can reverse decay!

**Before:** When acids attack a tooth's enamel, they create weak spots—early decay's first threat. Unless laid, these weak spots can become cavities.

**After:** Crest penetrates tooth enamel. Concentrated to power up weak spots to help reverse the tooth decay process at its earliest stage.

Actual fluoristat and under-enamel laboratory conditions.



"Crest contains sodium fluoride—which, in our opinion, is effective decay preventive agent, and is of significant value when used in a consistently applied program of oral hygiene and regular professional care."

CANADIAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION



TODAY'S FLUORISTAT FORMULA CREST.  
A MAJOR REVERSAL FOR TOOTH DECAY.



their part, the PBSK portrayed Durrat as a U.S. puppet and they ridiculed his pledge to defeat the drug war.

At the same time that Durrat's victory was buoying Reagan's initiative to persuade Americans that democracy is gaining ground in Central America, the violent sequel to another presidential election was helping sink it. In Panama, site of the canal which is paramount among U.S. strategic interests in the region, portions of each of the two leading candidates accused the other side of fraud. "If they want a civil war, they will get one," proclaimed Romojo Reagan, a leading figure in the coalition that supports Arnaldo Arias, 42, a right-wing populist who has a history of conflict with the military. When Arias's supporters mounted street protests against delays in vote counting, they were shot at by leaders of the government candidate, 46-year-old Nicolas Ardito Barletta, who has the endorsement of the powerful National Guard. At week's end, each side claimed electoral victory and predicted more violence.

A sudden increase in tensions between Nicaragua and neighboring Honduras, which U.S.-backed contra rebels have used as a base for attacks on the Sandinista regime, further added to the region's troubles. The latest crisis flared up when Sandinista troops shot down a Honduran helicopter which had strayed into Nicaraguan airspace, killing all eight men aboard. A Nicaraguan military chief alleged that the helicopter was on a reconnaissance mission. But Honduran officials denied the accusation and they evoked the Nicaraguan envoy in Tegucigalpa.

In Washington both Durrat's victory and Reagan's televised warning that a Cuban-backed offensive may soon be launched against the Salvadoran constitution led to a shift in the congressional mood. After stalling on Reagan's request for a month, the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives voted 212 to 208 to approve a \$1.5-billion package of military and economic aid which lays less stress on human rights improvements. "We are facing a Communist revolution on our own backyard," said Rep. William S. Brownfield of Michigan, Republican sponsor of the aid proposal. In contrast, Democratic presidential hopeful Walter Mondale told a convention of newspaper editors last week that the president's "false policies" in Central America are isolating the United States toward war-torn Congress's support for the president's military and package is a clear indication that Congress will support Reagan's two-track approach toward Central American economic incentives—and log-jammed diplomacy.

## LIBYA

# Khadafy's enemies at home



Shelled building in the aftermath of the Tripoli attack; growing instability

I was out of Col. Moammar Khadafy's more laud propaganda. Scanning the contents of Libya's state-controlled television to record it, he drove to a Tripoli equestrian centre where he exercised a favorite horse. But Khadafy's apparently devil-may-care behavior had a serious purpose: It was intended to reassure reporters of a new attempt only hours earlier. The attempt, crushed after a four-hour gun battle, was perhaps the most serious challenge yet to his authority.

Intelligence sources said that there have been at least a dozen bids to overthrow Khadafy. But, normally, details become available only days or weeks after the fact. Reports of last week's incident became available instantaneously. Still, there were several versions of events. The first media reports of the fighting said an armed commando group had stormed the barracks of Bab al Azzaya, five kilometers south of Tripoli, where Khadafy lives. The Libyan leader gave his own version. According to Khadafy, the fighting was over near his residence. He claimed that "terrorists" attempting to sabotage his revolution had taken women and children hostages in a downtown apartment block. Later that day the Libyan authorities publicly displayed 15 bullet-riddled bodies in Tripoli's Great Square. They claimed that the gunmen were members of the outlawed Islamic sect, the Muslim Brotherhood.

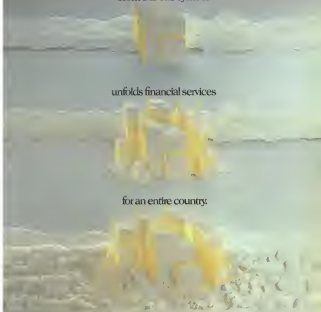
As well, Khadafy said that security forces had arrested the ringleaders after a gun battle at the Tunisian border.

They were carrying Sudanese diplomatic passports and detailed lists of assassination targets, he claimed. But in Washington the National Front for the Salvation of Libya, the best organized of the so-called Libyan opposition groups, said it had carried out the attempt on Khadafy's life.

Khadafy's elaborate attempts to demonstrate his firm control of the country only focused international attention on threats to his regime. Recently, dissidents blew up an ammunition depot at Benghazi, set fire to a Tripoli newspaper and a university auditorium, and army officers mutinied in an earlier but still unexplained shooting at the Bab al Azzaya barracks. Discontent has focused not only on Khadafy's repressive regime and his draconian security measures in the wake of failing oil revenues but also on Khadafy's bizarre personal behavior.

The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency last month depicted Khadafy as being dependent on sleeping pills, during his worst at times, and suffering occasional periods of mental instability. And Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamil Hussen Ali said that Khadafy had spent two months in a Cairo psychiatric hospital shortly after coming to power in 1969 and that he was treated for "a sort of depressive schizophrenia." Declaring that there were no diplomatic avenues left to change Khadafy's menacing behavior, Ali went on to offer a grim but graphic solution to the Khadafy question. "The only thing I see left is surgery." —MARC McDONALD IN PARIS

From this one symbol



unfolds financial services

for an entire country.

When you come to The Permanent, you'll find virtually all the financial services and resources you'll ever need in your lifetime. Whether it's savings and loans, most or real estate, you'll find it all available here.

At The Permanent, we're here to help you take care of your day-to-day financial needs with daily interest savings, and one day interest checking accounts or personal loans. We have friendly knowledgeable people who will help you see how your money grows with term deposits and R.F.P.s.

When you're looking for a home, we'd like to help you find it. Then once you've found it we can provide the mortgage. And when you're planning your future, we'll help you manage your investments to best provide for your retirement and for your family's future security.

The Permanent. For over 125 years our people have been helping Canadians make the most of tomorrow — with what they're making today. Come in, and let us show you how we can help your future unfold.

Let your future unfold at The Permanent.

The Permanent

Savings and Loans  
Mortgages  
Real Estate



## The Italians Have A Word For

The Ghia studio in Turin, Italy, is one of the most famous automotive design studios in the world. Established in 1915, it has been influencing the way cars look since its very beginning.

Since Ghia was acquired by Ford, it's played a key role in our design plans. And as you can see, the result has been some of the most elegant and beautiful cars ever designed. Cars with

forms that closely follow their function. Cars so aerodynamically advanced they cheat the wind and slice through it like a knife, to get superior performance and fuel economy.

Perhaps the best news of all is that Ghia-influenced aerodynamic designs are not something of the future. In fact you can see that influence in our new Ford Tempo and Thunderbird, Mercury

## Elegance And Style. Ford.

Topaz and Cougar and Continental Mark VII right now. Aerodynamics is a science in which Ford Motor Company has assumed a leading role by producing some of the most aerodynamically-efficient cars of the time. Not just for beauty's sake, but more importantly to achieve better handling and stability, better fuel economy and a smooth quiet ride.

So the next time you see an incredibly beautiful automobile rolling down one of our Canadian highways, and wonder what kind of car it is, chances are its name will be a lot easier to pronounce than Maserati or Lamborghini.





Douglas (left); Levitt: an insolvency problem as urgent for Western banks as for their impoverished Third World clients

## BUSINESS/ECONOMY

# The debt bomb's short fuse

By Lenny Glynn and Ian Austen

**T**he guests at the closed-door conference, held in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's fortress-like headquarters last week, were a veritable Who's Who of global finance. Jacques de Larosiere, chief of the 148-member International Monetary Fund (IMF), Paul Volcker, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, as well as senior officials from the World Bank and the exclusive but vital Swiss-based Bank for International Settlements. And they were supported by a select cast of 30 of the world's central bankers, including Bank of Canada governor Gerald Bouey. Their goal, according to the meeting's host, Anthony Solomon, president of the New York Fed, was to seek "sensible and practical steps" to put the Third World's continuing debt problems "on a sustainable basis."

Solomon tried to play down the importance of the three-day meeting—calling it an informal brainstorming session. But the \$700 billion in debt now saddling developing nations is almost as urgent a problem for Western banks as it is for their impoverished clients. (In Latin America alone, Canada's six largest banks have loaned a total of \$118 billion.) Now, amid growing signs that

the current easy-to-use method of dealing with mounting debt—repayment orders is inadequate, the world's bankers are devising proposals aimed at offering long-term relief.

Even before the meeting adjourned last week, there was a troubling reminder of how difficult the search for a solution will be. For one thing, Chase Manhattan led the major U.S. commu-

**Last week's U.S. interest rate increase was like a bomb dropping on the economies of developing nations**

cial banks in increasing the prime lending rate—that changed to the best and largest customers—by one-half point to 12.5 per cent. It was the third rise in the U.S. prime rate in two months. Then the front-setting Bank of Canada followed suit, raising its rate half a percentage point to 11.75 per cent, the highest level in nearly two years. Major banks in Britain also raised their rates, and analysts declared that interest rates could go much higher

That was an alarming development for debt-strapped developing nations, most of whose interest charges rise and fall with the world rate. Bank percentage point rise in interest leaves another \$2.5 billion a year to the Third World's borrowing costs. Argentine President Raul Alfonsin compared last week's U.S. interest-rate increase to dropping a bomb on developing nations—one that would leave their people alive but their productive capacity shattered. Said Alfonsin: "It is as though the world's financial centres have gone crazy. We are not going to pay any more."

Concern that an interest-rate increase will swell the debts of the underdeveloped nations to intolerable levels, and eventually threaten the international banking system as a whole, was clearly central to last week's financial summit. The New York Fed issued only a terse seven-sentence communique on the meeting's result; (and Bouey declared to comment), but details of one key proposal—a limit or cap on the interest costs charged to developing nations—did become available.

The leaked proposal would split the interest payments due from Third World debtors into "real" and "inflationary" components. Under the plan,



Santo Domingo violence: IMF's austerity plan drove up food prices dramatically

debt nations would immediately pay an interest rate comparable to those charged during preinflationary times. This so-called real interest rate could be calculated, for instance, by subtracting the U.S. rate of inflation from the current prime lending rate, resulting in real interest rates in the four-to-six-percentage range. The developing nations would then be allowed to automatically add the balance of their interest bill to the principal of their loans. In effect, the lenders would be extending their loans further into the future. The nations' current interest charges. For their part, banks would likely receive a bond or note for the deferred portion of the interest bill (and added debt) and they could trust that inflationary interest as if it were current income. The proposal would require some bending of U.S. bank regulatory practices and probably some form of guarantee by Western governments, or international agencies, of the notes issued for deferred interest.

Because it enjoys the support of New York Fed president Solomon, some form of the interest cap proposal may surface at this month's meeting of the Paris-based Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). It may be raised again in June, at the London economic summit of the seven leading industrial nations, including Canada. If that happens, last week's New York conference may indicate, as Felix Baker of the New York investment bank Lazard Freres put it, that "reality is finding its way to the top" of the global financial system.

The debt question is most acute in

Latin America, where spending spree lending by Western banks has virtually ceased. Caught in the worst economic slump since the 1930s, Latin American countries have already cut back wages, raised prices and dropped their total imports by roughly 40 per cent since 1980. Further debt-tightening may pose serious political risks. Costa last month in the Dominican Republic—which left \$0 owed and 300 would—followed an IMF-sponsored austerity plan that drove up food prices dramatically. Said New York banking expert Albert Gallard Rhot: "We and the IMF are making a mess of Latin American economies by requiring that they suppress needed imports. And they may make a mess of ours by bringing down some of our major banks if we do not stop."

But preventing financial chaos may require even more dramatic measures than Solomon's interest-rate-cap plan. As McGill University economist Karl Levin commented last week, the cap proposal would only forestall defaults by further expanding the underdeveloped nations' debts. At some point, Levin said, "the developing nations' politicians will simply figure that the social costs of their repayment programs are unbearable and unacceptable. And I think that time is coming fairly soon."

Levitt added that there is merit in a proposal put forward by debtor nations that would tie their rate of repayment to their capacity to service debt through export earnings. But she warned that an "orderly writing off" of much of the debt, under which the banks will forgive many of the loans and call them losses,

would ultimately be required. Levitt suggested that a reorganized IMF—consisting more of a voice for developing nations—might serve as the vehicle to review the debts. It could then select those with no hope of recovery for planned writeoffs. Levitt acknowledged that the plan would "force bankers to swallow very large losses" which taxpayers of Western industrial nations would probably have to cover to save the banking system. But the alternative—banks failing because individual debtor nations walked away from loans—would be even less appealing, she added. Said Levitt: "The possibility of loss of confidence in the banks and a breakdown of the banks because of ad hoc writeoffs is a nightmare."

But any writeoff program—and the resulting support it would require from Western governments—would likely set into major roadblocks on two fronts. First, bankers dismiss the idea as unrealistic. Remarked Volcker: "I do not know of any grand or easy solution to this problem. The banks are not going to volunteers to take losses—[that's] not their job." As well, most of the industrialized nations, especially Canada and the United States, have enormous deficits of their own. Adding to that total as a way of saving the banking system would almost certainly be politically unacceptable. Said a senior official in Canada's finance department, who declined to be named: "The betas are the ones that have the money at risk, the big stake, and they are the ones that must deal with the problem." The department's view, he added, was that the IMF's going-concern, undertaken by the major industrial nations at last year's Williamsburg economic summit, was the best hope for the global economy. They included controlling inflation while spurring economic recovery, cutting government expenditures, and attempting to hold down interest rates. Still, Ottawa and probably other Western governments remain reluctant to try a fresh approach.

But many other concerns agree with the IMF's call for action is urgent. A study released this month by the Washington-based Brookings Institution rejects both debt restructuring and writeoff plans for Latin America. Rather, co-authors Richard Matheson and Thomas Hoenes is former U.S. ambassador to Canada insists that the debt-burdened nations will need greatly expanded trade with industrialized nations before they can recover. But the turnaround will be difficult—even with a surge in trade and stable interest rates. Thomas Hoenes: "It will be one of the decade before Latin America sees the per capita income it saw in 1980."

With James Fleming



James Heward has business with more competition has reward hard times for some

## Cutbacks on Bay Street

The already unsettled Canadian investment industry received two mild jolts last week. Barely two weeks after the industry's largest company, Dominion Securities Asset Ltd., announced a merger with the heavyweight firm of Pinedale Mackay Ross Ltd., Barons Pty Ltd. of Toronto announced that it had bought the company, Montreal-based James Heward & Co. for more than \$5 million. Then, two days later, 15 stockbrokers employed by Toronto-based Bell Gosslock Ltd. resigned to form their own company. Those events typified the rapid changes the brokerage business is experiencing this year in the face of changing business and increased competition. They also heightened the employment anxieties among brokers worried that mergers will lead to layoffs.

The departure of 15 Bell Gosslock employees to form Capital Group Securities Ltd., which will be a subsidiary of investment dealer Davidson Partners Ltd., was a simple case of several dealers breaking away to start their own business. Even though the departing employees constituted all of the small firm's institutional traders and 10 per cent of its Toronto office staff, Bell Gosslock executive vice-president Bob Gosslock appeared unperturbed. Said Gosslock: "We're not in the process of hiring new people to build up our institutional sales department."

According to Donald Johnson, executive vice-president of Barne, the James Heward deal came after his firm, with a capital base of about \$50 million, heard

that James Heward (capital \$2 million) had been talking to other prospective buyers. After a month of negotiations, the firms completed the acquisition. The deal means that Barne joins James Heward's client base of respected British and European institutional investors and a strong investment advisory service. For his part, James Heward chairman Donald Cameron, 60, who will likely be retiring next year, was in favor of the sale.

Bell, the Barne takeover of James Heward means that only two of Canada's major investment firms, Wood Gundy Ltd. and McLeod Young Wier, have avoided the latest upheaval in the industry. Besides a downturn in stock market volume—the average daily trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange was down 10 per cent last month—a further spur to mergers this year has been the reduction among Canadian firms that they need larger capital bases to withstand increased competition. For one thing, banks are moving into the discount brokerage business. Not only that, but the Ontario Securities Commission will hold hearings on whether to allow the control of Canadian investment firms by foreign individuals and financial institutions (now restricted to a 10-per-cent holding). As well, the federal and several provincial governments have started studies on the future of financial institutions. Indeed, the trend to "financial supermarkets" for consumers is growing, adding to brokers' nervousness and fueling merger rumors. —ANN SHOOTER

## An assault on high airfares

When Transport Minister Lloyd Axworthy told senior industry officials last fall that he wanted to deregulate the Canadian airline industry, they warned him that the established system was too firmly entrenched. The officials were wrong. Last week Axworthy ordered the airlines' regulator, the Canadian Transport Commission (CTC), to stand ready to approve lower air fares and wider competition routes. The new policy, the effects of which consumers will not feel until this summer, eliminates the old national, regional and local classifications of airlines. In the past, that has meant that the carriers were strictly limited on the routes they could fly. Now any airline may seek CTC approval to fly almost anywhere in Canada. And within two years airlines will be able to discount fares as much as they wish. Axworthy's changes will be less sweeping than those which rocked the U.S. industry after it was totally deregulated in 1980. For one thing, the CTC will continue to regulate northern routes to protect existing service to isolated communities. As well, any new airline will still have to apply to the CTC for permission to operate.

Reaction among carriers ranged from restrained approval to outright jubilation. As enroute Maxwell Ward, president of Edmonton-based Wardair International Ltd., Canada's largest charter operator, immediately pledged to cut existing scheduled fares by as much as any domestic carrier. Wardair began to fly. That would mean that a one-way economy fare from Toronto to Vancouver could drop from the current \$396 range to roughly \$280.

Predictably, representatives of the travelling public were pleased. Said Consumers' Association of Canada spokesman Kenneth Macdonald: "We've been asking for more competition since 1977." But there were skeptics too. York University economist Fred Lasser warned in a recent book that deregulation would reduce, not expand, consumers' choices of routes and fares. Lasser predicted the airlines, once deregulated, would simply compete for the most lucrative routes and match each other's prices. At week's end the CTC revealed its own, more cautious, proposals for deregulation, which included continued restrictions on fare cuts. But the minister overrode the CTC if he wishes. He has already made clear that he holds sway over both the CTC and the industry. —ANN WALMSLEY



## Aerospac Canada INTERNATIONAL

Special National Edition

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS NATION has given Canadians their greatest challenge. The distances that separate communities have made it necessary to command the sky and across above. Aircraft span the vastness, moving people, food, mail and commerce, activities broadcast the same evening news to Whitehorse and Windsor.

With innovations like Aérospatiale, Anik, and Dash-7, Canada is typically unerring fashion has served her own needs and captured the world's imagination. With a small home market of 25 million people, our aerospace industry has successfully competed against nations with larger populations and greater resources to become the 10th-ranking aerospace manufacturer in the world. Now exporting 60 percent of all made-in-Canada aerospace products, the Canadian industry is in an enviable position. To secure our future as a high-technology exporter is the new challenge.



Canada's Challenger SST fly over the Canadian Space Shuttle astronauts visit the Canadian with attached mobile test vehicles to test their pilot's concept.

# ...AND THE DARK HORSE WINS.

Our low profile has led some people to think of Canadian Marconi as the dark horse of sophisticated electronics. But for 138 countries who rely on our advanced technology, we are known for our successes.

Today we are an international leader in the development and manufacture of complex electronics systems with expertise in communications, specialized components, radar and avionics. And Canadian Marconi designs for tomorrow.

In fact, we are the only

Canadian company awarded federal government contracts to develop Global Positioning System receivers for NAVSTAR—the navigation satellites of the future. Our GPS receivers will utilize this constellation to provide military and commercial aircraft with precise three-dimensional navigation capabilities worldwide.

Innovation in electronics is based on continuing research and development. The time, effort and investment of our government-aided R & D programs have helped make Canadian

Marconi and Canada's a respected high technology leader. The result is increased demand for our country's products and further employment for Canadians.

We have become Canada's leading defence exporter. And when the dark horse wins, Canadians win.

**CANADIAN MARCONI  
CORPORATION**

2445 Trenton Avenue, Mississauga  
Ontario M9P 1Y9 Canada  
Tel: (914) 341-7830



## Continued from front cover

IN THIS SPECIAL ISSUE, Canada's aerospace trade magazine, *Aerospace Canada International*, draws on the resources of the industry to highlight some of the pioneering innovations and plans for the future in order to answer the question: Where do we go from here?

Heeding the comments of other nations is instructive, and perhaps surprising. Brazil has said: "Canada is tops," and headed a team of Canadian companies to build Latin America's first long-range surveillance satellite. Impressed with its performance and wide-body design, business aircraft operators around the world have shown their approval by taking delivery of the 100th Canadian Challenger jet in the United States; the computer-armed industry has been sold on the low-winged Dash 3-30; and Canada is the only de Havilland plane number one seller in its category from the first day it flew. NASA has said: "No one does it better," and invited Canada to design and build numerous components for their space program, including the renowned Canadarm. In all, the industry expects export sales to double by 1987 to \$4.6 billion dollars.

These products have contributed to the spectacular Canadian record of exporting 30 percent of her national output—more than any other nation in the world. In an industry of some 40,000 people employed by more than 525 companies, specialization has been the key to success. Special purpose aircraft, space systems and components for other nations' projects make up the bulk of industry sales. Early this year, American Airlines started the world aviation community with an order as yet to 313 MD-80 series; the modern version of the McDonnell Douglas DC-8. Canadians will build the wings for these aircraft, with dozens of our firms contributing components such as cabin temperature controls, navigation and communication devices, and many other specialized units. In the last few years, McDonnell Douglas orders for such parts have totalled \$200 million in sales for Canadian suppliers.

We have made a mark on the world. The spectacular Twin Otter is found wherever short runways and rough flying conditions call for rugged endurance and reliability. More than 430 Twin Otters have been delivered to customers around the globe. In space, the Anik-C satellite provides the world's first direct-to-home satellite broadcasting service to the North American continent. Fighter planes in our armed forces fly safer and better with the help of Canadian-designed and built navigation, communications and timing equipment. As the Space Shuttle, Spacelab, Pioneer and Concord have boosted the international prestige of these nations that made them Canadian, Challenger, Anik and Dash-8 bring recognition for our own technological sophistication.

The aerospace industry invests heavily in research and development. In 1982, \$320 million—almost 25 percent of total Canadian manufacturing investment—was spent on R & D. Pocket calculators, wrist watches, home computers, and pay TV are extensions of products that have entered the home as a result of aerospace research. New medicines from facilities in space are on the horizon. Development of specialized electronic defence systems help keep our nation secure—a benefit that is given a high priority in most nations.

More than anything else, the Canadian aerospace industry is an advertisement for our national capability in advanced technology. Our requirement to profit from our pioneering efforts has equipped us new markets on five continents—from construction of satellite earth stations for China to design of a transportation system for developing nations in Africa.

Will Canada large enough, securing a stronger position for our nation in this important and expanding high technology market? In a very real sense, the ability to do so depends on the commitment brought to this endeavour by you, the Canadian people.

**Mike O'Brien, publisher  
Aerospace Canada International**

*Special:* *McDonnell* editor published and printed by *Aerospace Canada* Inc. version of the *Business Publications* Group. *McDonnell* Editor: Lyle. *McDonnell* Editor: Lyle. 777 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5H 1A1. (416) 593-8747. *Editor:* M. J. O'Brien. *Editor:* E. A. Hester. *Assignment Editor:* C. G. Hester. *Ad. Director:* E. A. Hester. *Manager:* S. D. Hester. *For Business Publications:* E. A. Hester. *Subscriptions:* E. A. Hester. *Ad. Rep.:* C. T. Hester. *Ad. Rep.:* C. T. Hester. *Copyright:* 1984 by *McDonnell* Editor. *100* Date of Publication: May 1984.

It is published by *McDonnell* & Canada's *Weekly Businessweek*—May 1984 issue. *Aerospace Canada International*—May 1984 issue.

# Devtek

## A world-class competitor in the aerospace industry

Devtek is wholly Canadian — and one of the fastest growing manufacturing corporations in the North American aerospace and defence industries.

We have done it on our own — by innovative thinking, tackling new markets, developing new manufacturing techniques, equipping our plants with the most advanced machinery, and training dedicated people to exceptional levels of expertise.

Devtek employs more than seven hundred skilled Canadians in six modern plants — designing, producing and exporting products ranging from unmanned detection devices to components for outer space vehicles.

Devtek is innovative, competent and competitive — a leading contributor to Canada's industrial independence.

DEVMACO INC. Electronic Cnt.  
4180 BAYVIEW RD., WILLOW, N.Y.  
MAGNA ELECTRONICS, Toronto, Ont.  
VERNAL METAL FABRICATORS, Toronto, Ont.  
WEST HEIGHTS MANUFACTURING INC.,  
Richmond, Ont.

DEVTEK CORPORATION  
230 South Road  
Concord, Ontario  
Canada L4R 3J7  
(416) 469-4424  
Telex 04 184645



# LITTON Systems Navigate the Globe

Ability to understand a customer's most complex high technology requirements and provide state-of-the-art answers. That's the solid basis on which Litton Canada has built its international reputation.



Over 2,500 employees are on staff, including some of the world's top engineering talent. Along with the jobs Litton is creating directly, it also contributes indirectly by providing business to something like 400 Canadian suppliers.

All this success came from Litton Canada's continuous research and development and technology transfer efforts which have resulted in supplying revolutionary new products in key areas. At present, for instance, Litton inertial navigation systems (INS) are being employed by over one half of the world's international airlines.

More recent examples of Litton's high technology problem solving capability are:

- a revolutionary flat panel, cockpit multi-purpose display which can be made less than 3/16 in. (1 1/2 inches) deep, eliminating traditional depth restrictions while allowing eye level viewing.
- the recently developed (ELAIS) Expanded Litton Automated Test Set for high speed, high volume diagnostic testing of modern avionics (already selected to support CF-18, F-16 and F-4 aircraft)
- automatic flight inspection systems for permanent installation, or in a new, portable

version for use as a mobile, self-contained, crew training system, for use in navigation aids.

- production of the much publicized inertial navigation system for the Cruise missile.

Research and development is obviously the core of all Litton's endeavours and a major ongoing investment. Current research plans include the development of new cathode ray tube technology to complement the company's success in LED Flat Panel displays.

Also important to Litton Canada's reputation is its contribution in developing highly sophisticated Radar Operator Training Simulators, Airborne Search Radar, Naval Command, Control and Communications Systems and Integrated Security Systems.

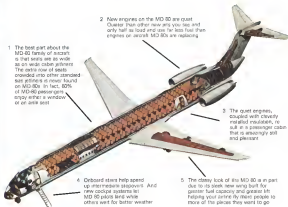
There it is. A very brief overview of Litton Systems Canada and its overall, world-class capability and desire to meet your most difficult high technology requirements.

To learn more about our capability please phone or write:

VP of Marketing, T.J. McGugan.



LITTON SYSTEMS CANADA LIMITED  
25 Chrysler Drive, Rexdale, Ontario M9W 5A7  
Tel. (416) 249-0221 Telex 06-050406 Telex (416) 469-2100



## Body language.

Many travelers are unaware of the remarkable fact that the seats in coach on the MD-80 are as wide as those on wide-cabin jetliners. Each seat, and the aisle, is an inch wider than those on other standard-cabin jets. The decor gives MD-80s the look as well as the feel of the big jets.

MD-80s have two seats on one side of the aisle and three on the other. Chances are you'll always get to pick a window or aisle seat of your choice.

The wings, floors and tails of all MD-80 jets are built at McDonnell Douglas—Canada in Toronto. Other components are supplied by companies all across the country.

When you have an opportunity, ask your travel agent to book you aboard an MD-80. They offer the greatest travel value in the sky.



MD-80  
MCDONNELL DOUGLAS



# SELLING SUCCESS WORLDWIDE

In today's high-technology aerospace race, you've got to be up front.



**T**he Canadian aerospace industry is a world-class competitor with a long list of innovative and successful products to its name.

Instead of medals, the industry brings home hundreds of millions of dollars in foreign currency to strengthen the Canadian economy and help develop the technologies needed to improve productivity and stimulate growth in other fields.

Right now, the industry invests an average of one million dollars every working day in research and development.

Because in this race, Canada can't afford to slip back and become a technological also-ran.

**Canadian aerospace:  
we're proud to be a part of it.**



by BRIAN GORDON

**A** small plane bursts down an air-traffic runway in the Canadian tundra, half a world away in an aircraft unloaded life-giving medicine in an African jungle clearing—the Beaver and Twin Otter again demonstrate the bush flying capabilities that have given Canada's aircraft industry an international reputation for rugged reliability.

This story of Canadian aviation tells of the unparalleled skills of a young nation intent on "fitting together its own waitress" and of among these achievements with other countries of the world.

The great record too often is lost in news reports swash in red ink. Today, Canada and de Havilland are depicted in the media as "besieged"—marooned of a present or future. But look again. Where else in the world has so much been achieved with so little investment?

Consider the Canadian story. By the early 70s it had established a solid record in manufacturing aircraft under license as the Canadian subsidiary of the U.S. General Dynamics Corp. Among its major achievements was the Canadian order for the CF-18 fighter that helped contribute to NATO's air defense. It also had carved out markets for itself with the C-119 water bomber, reconnaissance planes, and sub-contracts for leading aerospace companies.

The pull of General Dynamics from Canada presented the government with a dilemma: continue manufacturing for an inefficient military market, or strike out into a whole new area of civilian aircraft. The management decision was to start production of a Canadian version of the LearJet 600 business jet. This was to be a Canadian enterprise—one that had to prove in home markets and capture a significant portion of international business. In 1976 the federal government took over Canadair and the Challenger program was launched to secure an international niche in business jets.

The initiative was jobs, preservation of expertise, and the promise of world markets that would continue to make Canada competitive. The odds were enormous and the results to date have been impressive.



De Havilland Canada's new Deth 4 is a 35-passenger commuter airplane that required development and production support from more than 25 Canadian companies before final assembly of company's plant in Downsview, Ont.



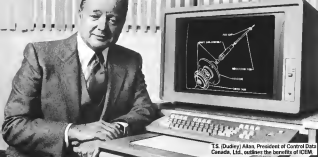
The engineering problems were formidable—designing and building both a new airplane and engine. Development costs soared. But where in the world has so much been accomplished on a shoestring—again, in relative terms? Today the Challenger 601, powered by proven GE engines, stands as the most advanced business jet available. In March of this year delivery was taken on the 100th Challenger made in Canada.

Canadair at present is a diversified high-technology company, on the threshold of profitability, selling some 15 Challengers annually and continuing to market water bombers, drones and sub-contracts to major U.S. aerospace companies. Already plans are on the boards for a stretched

chassis version and a three-engine derivative of the Challenger. The future is within reach—but do we have the will and the commitment to reach out for it?

Switch seats from Canadair in Montreal to de Havilland in Toronto. Owned by British Hawker Siddley until 1974, de Havilland Aircraft had compiled a substantial record in manufacturing the Chipmunk, the Beaver, the Otter, the Caribou and the Buffalo. They were designed for bush flying and short hauls—suggested flying from short main-street runways with short takeoffs and landings, and under conditions that would have most experts shaking their heads that it couldn't be done.

Building on this success, de Havilland has introduced a new aircraft to operate



T.S. (Dudley) Allen, President of Control Data Canada, Ltd., outlines the benefits of ICEN.

## Control Data is helping the aerospace industry streamline production.

Control Data's productivity tool, Integrated Computer-Aided Engineering and Manufacturing (ICEM), is helping many leading companies put CAD/CAM technology to work on their specialized manufacturing and design operations.

ICEM is the base for the totally automated factory of the future. You can start with basic design and drafting and grow into a fully integrated solution. And you pay only for what you need now, without getting locked into expensive, non-expandable systems.

At the heart of ICEM is a CYBER 815, one of the large-scale computer systems designed, developed and manufactured here in Canada by Canadians.

We're proud to be able to help Canadian companies improve productivity and sharpen their competitive edge.

### FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT:

David Smith  
Control Data Canada, Ltd.  
1855 Minnesota Court,  
Mississauga, Ontario L5N 1K7  
(416) 826-8640

**CD CONTROL DATA**

under similar conditions, but with a pressurized cabin capable of fitting 50 passengers. This was the Dash 7, a direct competitor of the Shorts 360 made in Britain. In 1972, Canada guaranteed the designed development of the Dash 7 with Canadian Pratt & Whitney engines to power it. The United Kingdom balked at financing such a program as its former colony and in 1974 the Canadian people, through its government, took over de Havilland.

The Dash 7 was certified in record time for air service in 1977. It prevailed in the face of a global recession and in mid-1984 will break up the sale of its 100th production run. Already plans are underway to aggressively market the newly-designed Dash 8, a 26-passenger plane that is tops in its class. But engine makers only had the battle in the competition. Around the world, other governments are financing their own versions of commuter-type aircraft.

There is the question of national enterprises—if Canadian aviation is not to be in our own hands, then whose?

In the aircraft sector, one top success story is the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft of Canada performance, with its development of consistency reliable and efficient small turbine engines. Its 500 hp turbo-prop PT6 was first flown in 1958 and has since been engineered to deliver three times that initial power output. In addition, the JT150 small turbojet engine for business jets has swept the field with the popular U.S. Cessna Citation and the new Mitsubishi Diamond. Finally, the PW 100 series has been selected for both the Dash 8 and the stretched version of the Dash 7 as a consequence of which it has also been tapped for use by Saab's EMB412, Aerospaciale's Avionette 4, the AT42, British Aerospace's ATP and the Netherlands' Fokker 60.

As free competition increases with deregulation in the United States—our biggest market—the need for Canadian-built planes will increase. With stringent jets abandoning short-haul routes, new opportunities will develop for the sale of Dash aircraft powered by Pratt and Whitney engines. The same spectacular growth pattern is anticipated for business use in markets served by the Challenger.

DAVID GOSFREY is a professor in Business & Technical Communication at Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnical Institute.



## New Industry Lifts Off

CANADA IS THE WORLD'S second heaviest user of commercial helicopters, and it will soon become a major manufacturer of light twin-engine helicopters as well.

Two separate projects have been given the go-ahead—First Industries of Fort Erie, Ont., is joining forces with West Germany's Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm (MBB) to open a manufacturing facility in Fort Erie and Bell Helicopter Canada has been established by its U.S. parent to build the Model 400 Twin-engine helicopter (pictured above) and two new derivatives at a plant now under construction near Montreal International Airport.

The ventures will provide considerable business for Canadian sub-contractors, which will increase as Canadian content in later models reaches the 70 per cent mark. Engines from Pratt and Whitney Canada Inc. will essentially power these rotary-wing aircraft. Consequently, at both the provincial and federal levels, will make substantial contributions to the development programs.

According to a 1983 report by the Minister's Committee on Aerospace Development, the commercial helicopter market has the greatest potential, with the light twin-engine class expected to provide the fastest growing demand.

## WE'VE LANDED A REPUTATION

Why not make it yours?

From design to manufacture to repair and overhaul of commercial and military aircraft landing gear assemblies, flight control systems and a complete range of high technology components and equipment, Menasco Canada has spent 30 years earning a world-wide reputation in the aerospace industry. Because Menasco delivers, you deliver. See us.

And when you discover a company with a reputation like ours... you know you're off and flying.

**Menasco Canada Ltée**

Coil Industries



# Building better aircraft is our business ...



## and yours.

Business for Canada — jobs for Canadians. That has been the de Havilland tradition for over 50 years. Today we design, manufacture, test and service innovative and reliable aircraft for sale at home and for export overseas to more than 80 countries. Our commitment to the Canadian



The de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd.

Downsview, Ontario M3K 1Y3  
Telephone: (416) 613-7310

**de HAVILLAND**  
we mean business

aerospace industry extends into the future as we continue to generate new ideas and products to develop the markets of tomorrow.

Building and exporting successful aircraft, like the well-known Twin Otter Buffalo, Dash 7 and the new Dash 8, keeps Canada and de Havilland competitive

Canada  
in Space

Le Canada  
dans l'espace

1. Alouette 1 (1962)
2. Alouette B (1966)
3. Telex I (1964)
4. Telex II (1970)
5. Anik A 1 (1972)
6. Anik A-2 (1976)
7. Anik A-3 (1979)
8. Anik B (1979)
9. Anik C (1982)
10. Anik D (1982)
11. Anik E (1982)
12. Anik F (1982)
13. Anik G (1982)
14. Anik H (1982)
15. Anik I (1982)
16. Anik J (1982)
17. Anik K (1982)
18. Anik L (1982)

19. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

20. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

21. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

22. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

23. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

24. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

25. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

26. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

27. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

28. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

29. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

30. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

31. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

32. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

33. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

34. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

35. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

36. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

37. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

38. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

39. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

40. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

41. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

42. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

43. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

44. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

45. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

46. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

47. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

48. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

49. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

50. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

51. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

52. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

53. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

54. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

55. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

56. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

57. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

58. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

59. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

60. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

61. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

62. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

63. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

64. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

65. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

66. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

67. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

68. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

69. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

70. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

71. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

72. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

73. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

74. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

75. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

76. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

77. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

78. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

79. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

80. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

81. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

82. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

83. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

84. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

85. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

86. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

87. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

88. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

89. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

90. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

91. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

92. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

93. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

94. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

95. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

96. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

97. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

98. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

99. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)

100. Canadian Space Shuttle (1982)



# NEW FRONTIERS

Meeting the challenge of commercial enterprise in space

by CHRISTOPHER TRUMP

**C**anadians stepped quietly into the space age in 1962 as the third nation in the world to orbit a satellite—the Alouette-1—and, in the same year, launch the Black Brant, a sophisticated sounding rocket.

The Alouette and the Black Brant—products of the Defence Research Lab and engineers at the Hunting Aircraft and Sibal Aerospace of Winnipeg, respectively—were asked to significant claims for Canadian space technology. Both took measurements of the ionosphere that electronically changed layers of the upper atmosphere once as important by the nation's communications needs in tracking remote locations such as Fishermans Bay, Yellowknife and Inuvik.

In 1973, Canada was the first nation to place a geostationary orbit satellite for its own communications needs. The Anik A, from its station 36,000 miles above the equator due south of Florida, served as a receiving and transmitting station that not only "bounced" a signal, but was sensitive to vast distances. Its "payload" of electronics on North America made telephone calls across the continent as easy to make as those across town. It also carried television and radio signals.

But Anik A was not made in Canada—its Canadian content was only 15 percent, the rest of the satellite being made by Hughes Aircraft in the United States. There were people who wanted this to change. CanSat should not only be in space, but should build for space.

In 1982, Canadian industry launched the Anik D, a domestic communications satellite with 85 percent Canadian content, built by Spar Aerospace Limited, a Canadian-owned aerospace company, at that same year. Spar landed the contract to construct two communications satellites for Israel,

the first such system in Latin America scheduled for launch in 1986.

Within these decades the Canadian space program had come of age.

The most visible Canadian entry into the manned space program has been the 1985, or Remacle, Municipalities System, most often referred to as the Canadarm. Given its philosophical genesis in 1961, it has served as a global advertisement for Canadian advanced technology. First and foremost, it is a showcase of government-industry cooperation in a major space program.

Compared to the estimated \$2-billion cost for the shuttle as a whole, the \$110-million cost of the Canadarm represented a stake at some \$4.50 for every Canadian man, woman and child—an investment that has been then returned tenfold in positioning Canada as a major player in the global space marketplace. Last year, Canadarm visited about \$135 million in the space program, compared to \$480 million (U.S.) for France, \$630 million for Japan and \$7 billion for the United States.

Today, the Canadian space industry employs some 3,200 people, serving companies that grossed close to \$500 million last year, when, when compared to the federal space budget, represents a significant return on the taxpayer's dollar.

Canada's space industry has been growing at more than 50 percent annually, with export sales in excess of 70 percent of total sales. Minister of State for Science and Technology Donald J. Johnston has



noted, "Canada is the only nation in which the national space industry sells more than the government spends on space."

The space program efforts are rare opportunity for international cooperation. Canada, the Soviet Union, France and the United States are getting in place a search and rescue satellite program known as SARFAR, which in a few years will make possible accurate pinpointing from space of virtually any downed aircraft or ship in distress. The first recorded rescue made possible by the program was in 1982 when the location of a downed Canadian plane in

British Columbia was signalled by a Soviet satellite.

Space communications hold the promise of bringing the world closer to Marshall McLuhan's concept of a global village. Dismissing nations, account for only seven percent of the world's telephones, but already register more than one-third of all telephone calls via satellite, a 113-nation international Satellite Communications Network. Space has provided the means to link up to the rest of the world while leaving over whole stages of expensive ground-based facilities such as land lines and

microwave relay towers.

The space program supplies the logical answer to our national communications needs. It also provides our skilled workers with employment within our borders.

People are the industry's strength and individual enterprise and expertise are given full play. One example is Mrs. Lindsay Newby of Sarnegrow, Ont., a housewife who elicited the interest for the space shuttle harness. Designed by the University of Toronto's Institute of Aerospace Studies, the device is used to test the effects of weightlessness on air-



naute. The experts had said the sewing job couldn't be done—Mrs. Newby proved otherwise.

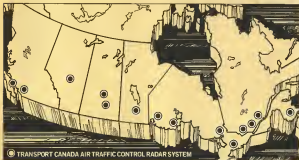
Finally, the space program serves as a beacon for the best and brightest of our young people to study and make their careers in Canada. A basic research program by the newly-founded Canadian Institute for Advanced Research seeks to enlighten on the pioneering work done on the Canadarm. The chief investigator, Dr. Wilfrid Tanton, notes that there are more than 50 young Canadian researchers in this field now working elsewhere in the world. It is his hope that the project will lure some of them back to Canada where they, in turn, will draw to themselves outstanding students to break new ground on the frontier of science.

It is directly through such efforts that Canada will continue to play a leading role in the planned space station project. Canadian industry will have an opportunity to build on its proven experience in remote environment, while the nation's adolescents will pursue research in space science and artificial vision.

Others at studies are now underway on how to build such a station, including Canadian participation in its construction. It is an exciting adventure, with the over-expanding range of questions awaiting an old more research. As the first quarter century of the age of space begins, the answers may well surpass the most fertile imagination of science fiction writers.

CHRISTOPHER TRUMP is vice president and associate to the chairman of Spar Aerospace Ltd., Toronto.

# Raytheon Canada. Think of us as a national resource.



TRANSPORT CANADA AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL RADAR SYSTEM

If you'd call the ability to help improve the safety of every man, woman, and child who flies in Canada a national resource, we think we qualify. You see, we're Canada's only civil radar equipment manufacturer. We got our start in 1956 by building the trans-Canada air traffic control radar system—the first of its kind in the world. Today, that system continues to monitor every commercial flight throughout the country—and we continue to update it whenever necessary.

But for us, safety is not the limit. Raytheon Canada is also helping to meet Canada's defence needs. For example, we will be producing major elements of a Raytheon long-range air search radar and a vertically launched missile defence system

for Canada's new patrol frigates. We're also helping the Canadian economy grow in many ways. By using a growing list of Canadian subcontractors. By exporting over 75% of our



New Canadian patrol frigates sales and services to improve Canada's balance of trade. A current example: A radar system from Raytheon Canada provides Barbados with the most modern civil air traffic control in the Caribbean.

Even more important is our

commitment to strengthening Canada's technological capabilities. We are participating in technology exchanges with Raytheon, our U.S. parent company, which has granted us World Product Mandates to produce and export designated radars and troposcatter communications systems to world markets.

It all adds up to greater benefits for Canada's future. Because we're committed to continuing our role as an important supplier to the worldwide air traffic control market—and to strengthening Canada's capabilities and reputation in the area of advanced electronics. Raytheon Canada Limited, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2J 4K6

THERE IS A TREMENDOUS spin-off of technology, upgrading of processes, personnel skills, and systems control that emanates from the introduction of new aerospace products.

RE WELTZ  
President, The RTI Corporation of Canada Ltd.



Wavelength fitting is needed in the most finishing bit of S&D Systems' ScanStation Supervisor Line. Line jugs "cracked" armor of aluminum casings before peeling by inserting buttons and sliding them. The casings will be part of a mobile ground station apparatus ordered by Australia.

## PEOPLE WITH THE SKILLS



TOO MANY CANADIANS FEEL that if something is made here, it can't be as good as a similar product made in the U.S., Europe, or Japan. The irony of it is that buyers in those countries consider Canadian products to be first class in every way.

JOHN CURRIE  
President, Marcon Ltd.



Working in Canadian Marcon Company Montreal, can be a family affair. Three generations of the Vau family can boast more than 60 years of collective service with the company. Albert Vau has seen many changes during his 42 company years, including the career progress of his three daughters, Gertrude, Wilma and Doris. The oldest employee, granddaddy John, 85 (retired career), made it "seeing to be part of the world of high technology," and he hopes that "my kids will work here one day."

The complexity of modern aircraft instrument panels (left) has led to the development of an industry sector that provides high-paying jobs for skilled workers.

# The Bell TwinRanger: Designed in Texas. Manufactured in Canada. Delivered to the world!

Bell Helicopter Textron and Bell Helicopter Canada introduce the exciting new 400 Series TwinRanger. The light twin helicopter designed for maximum user utility from the start. It will deliver more payload, more range, more speed, more comfort and more reliability — yet at a very affordable price. The 7-place TwinRanger is the result of 40 years of Bell experience and technological leadership, plus keen insight into the special requirements and needs of users all over the world. Bell Helicopter is combining this with Canada's proven aerospace skills to manufacture the 400 Series TwinRanger at our new manufacturing facility near Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

For more information on the 400 series, call or write on your letterhead to Jan Marjoly, Marketing Manager, Bell Helicopter Canada, No. 2 3740 27th Street NE, Calgary, Alberta T2C 5E2, (403) 280-8300.

**Bell Helicopter**



Canada manufactures numerous products for recreational customers, including the entire line and rotors for the Boeing EA-442 aircraft produced by West Industries, Fort Erie, Ont.



Thomas & Lee Ltd.



Canadair Inc.

**DESPITE OUR UNDISPUTED abundance of resources, technology is our competitive weapon we must have to guarantee our future. It pays off directly in terms of employment, exports and tax generation, and indirectly through the development of skills which are readily applied to other aspects of our complex economy.**

**C. A. BISHOP**

*Vice-president,  
Aerospace Industries Association of Canada*

Engineering and design skills, a specialty of Stensund Aero Ltd., Winnipeg, are as important in the overhead business (top right) as in the manufacturing sector. Canadians know how to build Canada's C-297 military patrol vehicle used for surveillance and target acquisition. Precision skills also are needed on the shop floor to produce such equipment as a helicopter landing system for ships, made by DAF Intl Ltd., Mississauga, Ont.



**CANADA HAS AN OPPORTUNITY** to secure a global market for its expertise in the aerospace industry, particularly in the development of small turbo prop and jet aircraft. With increased use of integrated computer-aided design and manufacturing systems, the Canadian aerospace industry is attaining competitive

**T. S. ALLAN**  
*President, Control Data Canada Ltd.*



## Forty years ..... Four thousand aircraft



This year we celebrate forty years in business. During this time we produced almost four thousand aircraft — not including the well over five hundred surveillance drones.

Our history began with building other manufacturers' aircraft and gaining expertise incorporating major modifications. We moved on to produce the largest transport ever built in Canada; to design our own jet trainer; and to establish a reputation for our subcontracting capabilities.

And we exported. More than 5 billion over the years in today's dollars.

But history is just that — history.

We are now looking with confidence to the future as we enter our next forty years with our own distinct — even unique — product lines:

- The **Waterbomber** — the only aircraft in the world designed specifically to fight forest fires — 72% of deliveries to export.
- Our **plotless surveillance systems** — we are the acknowledged leader in this field — 100% of deliveries to export.
- The **Challenger** — the first wide-bodied business jet — 99% of all deliveries to export.

Canadair — exporting the products, not the resources.

**canadair**

P.O. BOX 8907, STATION A, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA • H3C 3G8 •

## THE INDUSTRY SPEAKS

**John H. Jones**  
Executive vice-president, **Glushko Group**  
Canadian Marconi Company

WHEN PEOPLE TALK ABOUT AERO SPACE, they think about airplanes, engines and space, but seldom about electronics. As the aviation industry has evolved, the electronics sector has become more and more important. It's a major part of the industry today, and it's growing strongly.

The Canadian aircraft or aviation electronics industry looks almost entirely to an international market. There simply isn't a market in Canada for our class of products. Outside of Canada, Canadians are very competitive. We have to win on price and be the best technically.

Electronics is a very promising growth area. I think that the companies that have succeeded in avionics have grown very rapidly, and it's solid growth—they're all profitable companies. We must invest large sums in research and development. Last year our company received some 12 per

cent of total sales in R&D.

You have to realize that other people will produce better equipment, and to give you have to develop new products. You have to develop your R&D into two areas—replace your products to keep up with the competition, and add new product types if a company spent no money on R&D, but just produced existing product lines, they'd be the most profitable in the world, but only for about two years until the market overtakes them.

You have to look at the realities of the world aerospace industry. Every western country has decided that the aerospace industry is an industry essential for government support, either because of national pride, or more importantly, because of a national strategy. All major advances in commercial aviation have come from government funded military programs.

Faced with the fact that other governments are fighting 100 percent of their R&D, if the Canadian government wants to support this industry, then it has to find funds for us to be competitive.

We've never had the luxury of a 100-per-cent funded project. We have had a very successful program, the Defense Industry Productivity Program (DIPP), which has traditionally operated on a 50-50 sharing basis. Studies show it to be the most effective industrial support program of any government program in terms of sales—or contribution to the Gross National Product—per dollar spent by the government on R&D.

Canadian firms are like pygmies in the world market. There is so much available and so much that we can go after.

**Larry B. Cook**  
Chairman & CEO  
**Spar Aerospace Ltd.**

CANADA IS A COUNTRY particularly well-placed to take advantage of satellite technology—because of its physical and population characteristics, communication satellites are a very necessary service.

Since we do have a domestic market, it makes sense to build our technological thrust on that domestic base. That need alone will never be enough to keep an industry viable, but it can give enough of a stable design development and manufacturing to go out and export our capabilities both south of the border and in developing nations. From the standpoint of communications alone, Canada's involvement in space is critical.

Canada was the first nation in the world to launch its own satellite. It was the first nation in the world to have a domestic communication satellite business.

The Canadians was the very happy coming together of skills to satisfy a unique opportunity. I don't think there will be many such opportunities, but you can only try in the long run if it produces technological benefits that can be used in the civilian world. In fact, we are now under contract to Ontario Hydro to develop a sophisticated robotic system based on the Can-

## Canada has a higher-order capability in aerospace technology

Read about domestic and global developments in this exciting high tech field, in Canada's own internationally circulated journal . . .

### Aerospace Canada INTERNATIONAL

#### 1. What is your primary business? (check one only)

- ☐ Major Air Carrier
- ☐ Component and Regional Airlines
- ☐ Major Manufacturer
- ☐ Component Manufacturer
- ☐ Aircraft Parts
- ☐ Administrative, Attaches, Trade Office G.O.T. P.A.A.
- ☐ General Agent
- ☐ Executive and Legation
- ☐ Associations, Consultants, Research Agencies (Development), Libraries, Academic, Information Services, Agencies, Media
- ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. What is your job function? (check one only)

- ☐ Management
- ☐ Government Affairs
- ☐ Public Affairs, Marketing, Sales
- ☐ Purchasing, Procurement, Planning and Analysis
- ☐ Operations
- ☐ Maintenance, Production, Manufacturing
- ☐ Engineering and Design, Research and Development
- ☐ Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

#### 3. Are you a pilot?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

### Subscribe today...

YES, I want to subscribe to AEROSPACE CANADA INTERNATIONAL for:

1 year for \$\_\_\_\_\_ 2 year term \$\_\_\_\_\_

Canada \$18.00 Canada \$35.00

Check method of payment:

- ☐ Payment Enclosed
- ☐ Company P.O. No.
- ☐ Bank Invoice
- ☐ Charge to my M.B.A. or MASTERCARD or AMERICAN EXPRESS
- ☐ Account Number \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Card Expiry Date \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

(must be signed by the subscriber)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Job Title \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Department \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_ Code \_\_\_\_\_

Clip out this coupon. Mail to: CANADIAN AEROSPACE, Aerospace Canada International, Markham Hotel Building, Box 8908, Station A, Toronto, Ontario M9W 1W5.

YES

## Years of service to Canadian aviation with the same record of achievement that made possible the Canadarm.



### Spar Aerospace Limited

Aerospace Services Division  
Gearbox and Transmission Division  
2240 Carleton Place  
Toronto, Ontario M9B 5S6  
Telephone: (416) 741-1551  
Telex: 063 34240  
TWX: 610-615-1620



A commitment to the forefront of advanced technology

admission principle to be used in fabricating the PCKING reactions, and this of course will substantially reduce the exposure that individuals could have to the radiation from the reactor.

Canadarm has done a tremendous amount to glamorize and bring home to Canadians the potential of the space age. But the toughest benefits are surely going to be the more down-to-earth ones where there are high risks to individuals that can be avoided through the use of Canadarm technology.

**Steve L. Smith**  
**Chairman & CEO**  
**Park & Whitney Canada Inc.**

THE INDUSTRY IS COMING OUT of a very deep recession. For example, we built some 3 300 engines in 1981, and in 1983 we built about 1,100 engines. However, because we have shifted to larger engine models, and because our overhaul and spare parts business wasn't affected as badly, our total sales didn't go down as anything like the proportion of unit sales.

Our conversion from the recovery is best illustrated by the fact that we are doing ahead at high speed with more research and development programs than ever before. Last year we spent some \$145 million on R&D, and this high level of R&D is typical of all elements of the industry. Over the years we've averaged about 12 percent of sales being spent on R&D. If you don't put money in at that rate, you don't stay in the game.

To stay competitive overseas, we will have a substantial part of the factory working in a computer integrated manufacturing mode—a system with computerized design and manufacturing, computerized materials management system, automated inspection and so on. We see the manufacturing process evolving into small, largely self-contained units, rather like a well integrated computer. This has very interesting implications for the work force. People within a group will not just be doing a single operation. They will manage machines that move material to workstations, supervise movement of that material through the workstations, supervise the machines that inspect it, and then send the product out the door.

I think there are two roles for government. One is to create an environment where innovation is encouraged and they can do that by providing repayable R&D grants, such as the DTP program that we have been using, or tax incentives, and probably a combination of the two. The second role is to assist in meeting requirements, such as the GATT aircraft agreement to ensure fair and free trade to the greatest extent possible, and also to provide export financing that is competitive in the world market.

**Gordon Simpson**  
**Chairman, Aerospace Industries Association of Canada**

THE 126-MEMBER Aerospace Industries Association of Canada represents more than 41 000 employees who supply products and services to more than 50 nations and 90 of the world's airlines.

Aviation has served to bring our nation closer together, while space communications have provided voice and video links to even the remotest settlements. By meeting our domestic needs, the Canadian aerospace industry has been more market-driven than technology-driven. This practical bent has served it well in existing international opportunities—an essential element for a nation that exports 20 percent of its domestic national product.

Research and development, rigorous quality assurance, competitive pricing and on-time delivery have built the Canadian reputation. A vast network of suppliers serves the global needs at Boeing, Bell Boeing, Embraer, General Electric, Bombardier, Hughes, Lockheed, McDonnell-Douglas and Sikorsky, to name but a few of our major customers.

Essential to our continued competitiveness is the support of schools, and the training and re-training of the industry's most important asset—its people. Their skills must be complemented by the latest in computer-assisted design and manufacturing equipment.

A Canadian commitment to the aerospace industry is vital to several of our national interests—to provide for the common defense, to afford a space communications system that is second to none, to move people quickly and comfortably across our vast land and to enhance our international reputation—particularly in the marketplace—for advanced technology.

## We help bring defence electronic systems to life. Even the ones in your mind.



At Garrett Manufacturing Limited, you'll find an effective Canadian partner ready to provide technical and production assistance in co-developing and co-producing major electronics defence or communications systems.

And, with our baseline technology already in place, we're ready to put our extensive experience and expertise to work now.

GML's capabilities are impressive. They include hybrid microcircuits, digital electronics, electronic control systems and communications equipment. Backed up by a quarter-of-a-million square feet of modern manufacturing, testing and support facilities.

As one of Canada's leading "World Product Mandate" companies, GML can assist in the total project, from R&D and design, through production, to systems support and worldwide marketing. Everything it takes to ensure the success of projects such as guidance systems, communications data links, mission control electronics, and fire control systems.

What's more important, GML also has a proven ability to manage the growth of technology. For example, over the past few years, we've expanded our custom hybrid microcircuit capability, added to our aerospace temperature control systems leadership through microprocessor innovations, and are now the leading supplier to the Canadian Department of Transport for VHF communications equipment.

Looking into the future, GML will soon unveil a major new laser cockpit display for today's—and tomorrow's—military aircraft.

For more information on how a Canadian partnership with GML can ensure the success of your next electronics system, contact: Garrett Manufacturing Limited, 255 Atwell Drive, Rexdale, Ontario, Canada M9W 5B8. Or call: (416) 675-5411.

# GARRETT

GARRETT MANUFACTURING LIMITED



The Canada Corporation  
One of the Nation's Leaders

## AEROSPACE TECHNOLOGY

The Aerospace world is one of change. Constant change that demands precise machinery, refined processes and most importantly—highly skilled personnel.

The 2,800 employees who make up the Manitoba Aerospace Group are proud of their continuing ability to meet the aerospace challenge. Through a combination of overhead, repair, manufacturing and electronic skills they have gained the respect of some 1,700 companies in five continents. With expertise and foresight, their impact will be felt even more in the future.

Aerospace Technology.  
Ever changing.  
Always demanding.  
And as it advances,  
the world is watching  
Manitoba.

## AEROSPACE MANITOBA

### BOEING OF CANADA LTD.

Manufacturer of aircraft fleet equipment and components for worldwide airlines. Located in Winnipeg.

### BRISTOL AEROSPACE

Aircraft repair and overhaul. Manufacturer of gas turbine engines for various aircraft types. Also repair services for various aircraft types and components. Located in Winnipeg.

### COMPOSITE TECHNOLOGY (CANADA) LTD.

Repair and reinforcement of aircraft structures and fuselage parts.

### GENERAL ALUMINUM FORMINGS

Manufacturer of aircraft fuselage sections and wing sections for various aircraft types. Located in Winnipeg.

### SPERRY COMPUTER SYSTEMS

Specialized electronics engineering and manufacturing for defense systems.

### STANDARD AERO LTD.

Aircraft engine and accessory repair and overhaul. Located in Winnipeg.

FOR INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS CONTACT

Manitoba

Industry, Trade

and Technology

200-200 Carlton Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 0A8 (904) 844-2541



## BUSINESS WATCH

# The vacant chair at Winston's

By Peter C. Newman

It may be more than a symbolic gesture that, since John Turner launched himself as a lone agent, Liberal he has occupied his favorite table at Winston's, the Toronto-based establishment that was once only one.

But if he should alight at his corner table one of these new hours, his welcome would be overwhelming. Eight weeks after announcing his candidacy, he has raised his true colors by declaring himself to be Bay Street's gift to the nation.

Turner's motivating intention (apart from personal ambition) for returning to politics has always been his determination to heal the breach that has developed between Ottawa and Canada's business community. He has now put himself on the record as favoring a platform that might have been written by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. By last week he had made it clear that he wanted to deregulate industry, cut the federal deficit in half, sell all unprofitable Crown corporations, and cut back Petro-Canada. Under a John Turner government, Bay Street's fondest dreams of this country being run by free enterprise on the hoof would be realized. This would be a sea change from the Trudeau years.

There certainly never was much ambivalence about Pierre Trudeau in the nation's boardrooms. Big businessmen could hardly opt out the Prime Minister's mere whisper of an accompanying negative and viewed his every announcement with suspicion. They waved significant lamps of their disapprobation outside the country during his tenure.

This was hard to understand between tax breaks, particularly to western oil producers, blossomed during the Trudeau years. By 1983 corporations (their assessments reduced by a long roster of special allowances and exemptions) accounted for only 13 per cent of federal tax revenues, compared with 35 per cent 15 years before.

Trudeau could never understand why big businessmen (whom he tended to lump as "the bankers") were so hung up on his mildly derogatory musings about the free enterprise system and not at all transfused by his idealistic rhetoric's mantras to enlist the private sector in job creation schemes and capital spending allowances. His imposition of wage controls in October, 1975, was an enlight-

ened and courageous attempt to beat down the fires of inflation, as was the Six-and-Five program seven years later. Such initiatives were successful. But, no matter what Trudeau did or said, the hate campaign went on unabated.

A typical anti-Trudeau joke concerned his men on a small plane that had only five parachutes, the little jet going into trouble, bumpy into flames and starts plummeting to earth. The pilot



Turner's sea change from Trudeau

jump clear, after pointing out that he has taken one of the parachutes so he can tell the plane's manufacturers what went wrong, and advises the passengers to light it out among themselves to see which of them will get the other four.

Trudeau claims priority and keeps on, explaining that, as the brains of Canada, he isn't allowed to be overfired. Two other passengers exit, giving their reasons, and finally there is only an elderly professor and a student left. The ven-

able student goes into a lengthy dissertation about how he has already lived most of his life and that the youngest should save himself first. "No, it's okay," says the triumphant kid. "We can both go. There are still two parachutes. When the brains of Canada bailed out, he used my jump."

The rationale for such Trudeau-bait was less the feeling that Ottawa had strengthened its interventionist grip on the economy (that the aftermath of specific legislative acts: the retrospective directive preventing the sale of DeSoto Motors to a Canadian subsidiary of the U.S.-owned Continental Oil Co., the establishment of Petro-Canada, the Foreign Investment Review Agency and the National Energy Program).

But the indicator of economic performance that troubled Trudeau's critics most probably was the exponential growth of the national debt. Federal expenditures grew from \$11 billion to \$44 billion, with net per capita public debt expanding from 1956 to 1983 to more than \$5,000 in 1986. (In 1960 the federal deficit was \$700 million, by this spring the shortfall of the government's revenues hit \$29.4 billion.) It was the largest spending spree in Canadian history, and no one seemed better off as a result.

The main trouble with Liberal economic policies under Trudeau was that they alienated between following John Maynard Keynes (who taught that governments should intervene in the economy only as a means of smoothing out business cycles) and John Kenneth Galbraith (who advocated much more fundamental structural reform), but ended up following neither with much conviction or effect. The Trudeau government's most radical document was Allan Rock's 1983 budget, but it was so carefully drafted that much of it had to be withdrawn.

The business community's final judgment of the Trudeau record came on the day he resigned. When the Dow Jones was flailing the news of the Ontario Stock Exchange, the composite index moved up 33 points and there was cheering on the trading floor.

Looking back at Trudeau's stewardship, it comes as no surprise that Turner felt he had to stake out his own position on the vital economic issues. But the old man of John Turner's politics will be whether his bidden from Winston's will rally round and put up the kind of capital investment funds required to get Canada moving again.



Compared to such mass audience favorites sports as gymnastics and track, synchronized swimming's reputation is far below the surface. World champion duet swimmers **Sharon Hambrook**, 31, and **Katy Kryzka**, 32, both from Calgary, are still fighting their sport's shallow reputation. Said Hambrook: "The first thing people think of is **Esther Williams** floating around in the water." But synchronized swimming will make its Olympic debut this August in Los Angeles. Last week at the final Olympic selection trial Hambrook and Kryzka bested identical twins **Fanny and Vicky Vasego** of Montreal by half a point to clinch a spot on the Canadian team. Hambrook says people do treat synch-swim more seriously now but she admitted, "It has a long way to go—maybe because it is a woman's sport."

No ballet can more fittingly tell the story of **Karen Kain** and **Rudolf Nureyev** than *The Sleeping Beauty*. When Nureyev's Prince Florimund kissed Kain's *Aurora* and brought her to life on the stage of the O'Keefe Centre in Toronto last week, the two dancers relived the magic moment in 1951 when Nureyev, appearing with the National Ballet, discovered Kain, then 15. Reunited Kain: "I was the youngest principal dancer and was always given the last matinee if there was an extra performance. He realized that I do *Aurora* with him. He realized that I be his partner on very important occasions. I can honestly say that he has been the greatest influence on my dancing." Even though the two had not performed together for six years, Kain



Hambrook and Kryzka in shallow water.

had no difficulty reviving both her *Aurora* and her admiration of Nureyev. "The feelings came back right away," she said. "I found him this time to be even more generous with himself, especially onstage. He was

Nureyev and Kain in rehearsal: reliving mutual adoration



Photo: J. H. H.

getting to me the whole time." Said Nureyev: "She is wonderful. I wanted her to do *Sleeping Beauty*, and I was proved right. She is a great artist."

**Stephen Laacock**, who had a legendary fondness for whisky, would not have approved. A distiller, **Corey Wiser's Distillation Ltd.**, did sponsor the Laacock Medal for Honoree this year, but the award went to a non-drinker, former Toronto Star columnist and now its editor emerita, **Gary Lafuze**. He won the medal and a cash prize of \$25,000 for his book *No Sex Please: We're Men-*

*ried*, a collection of columns about his domestic life. Lafuze, who also won the award in 1983, is a member of a distinguished roster of award recipients, including **Robert Thomas Adams**, **George Kaye**, **Piers Burton**, **Nick Bralovich**, **Gregory Clark**, **Robertson Davies**, **Max Ferguson**, **Paul Hackett**, **Donald Jack**, **W.O. Mitchell**, **Farley Mowat**, **Eric Nicol** and **Monay Torgov**. Noting this year's \$1,000 increase in prize money, Lafuze declared, "I am a lifelong teetotaler but I will try to take up drinking to an extreme to encourage sponsorship of this event."

I went off the air in 1977 and it does not appear in my program guide, but the most watched TV station in the world is still WJM in Minneapolis. That is because the associate producer of WJM's news department was, and ever shall be **Mary Richards**, the character who propelled *The Mary Tyler Moore Show* to the top of the sitcom ratings pole. Currently, countless millions watch Mary in reruns in 68 countries around the globe. New York's WNBC airs three of the 265 episodes every day from 10 a.m. to 3 a.m. Last week in Toronto **Moss** passed on the set of a made-for-televisioner called *Newsround*, co-starring **James Garner**, to reflect on the WJM show's enduring success. "The situations are universal and classic," she said. "The minutiae may look a little strange, but the audience can still identify with the characters." As for all these stay-at-homes who need their early morning news fix, she added, "I might be helping someone. Then again, I could be easing it."

—WRITTEN BY JANE MCGAY

Moss: WJM's enduring success

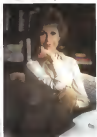


Photo: J. H. H.

Precise road management comes to a luxury automobile.



FOR 1985, INTRODUCING  
THE FIRST FRONT-DRIVE

*Ninety Eight Regency*



Side 13—the first thing you'll notice is the famous Ninety-Eight elegance and room for six. Pillow-soft, contoured seats. Hand-some velour fabrics. Deep pile carpeting. Even a new, optional, fully electronic instrument panel can be yours. (Available after June, 1984.)

The exterior is just as distinctive—even down to the paint. It's a new, multi-coat, high-gloss enamel for a deep, lustrous, "hand-rubbed" look. Now take a ride...and discover what luxury really means. And, just will experience spirited

performance—with a 2.5 Liter V6 multi-port, fuel injected engine, mated to the Brougham, you travel in quiet splendor—

virtually isolated from road noise and vibration. The rule is made even smoother by Ninety-Eight's new, precise road management system combining 4-wheel independent suspension, electronic level control, rack-and-pinion steering and front-wheel drive. It keeps the road and smooths out the bumps. Take a less drive today. You'll agree—an elegant luxury car has become a superb road car, too.

There is a special feel  
in an

**Oldsmobile**

NEW 3-YEAR/50,000-MILE LIMITED WARRANTY!  
It's standard on a front-wheel drive Ninety-Eight Regency.  
\*See your dealer for details.

# The Tarnished Olympics

By Jane O'Hara

The arrival of Moscow's runners could not have been more deftly timed. In New York City the Olympic flame had just begun its swiftness, 35,000-km. transcontinental journey toward Los Angeles, where, after having been passed hand to hand by 4,000 runners, it is scheduled to arrive July 28 to open the 1984 Olympic Rio. The flame, which symbolizes the high and shining ideals of the Olympic spirit, flickered and dimmed last week, caught in the gusting winds of superpower politics. The announcement that the Soviet Union's formidable 600-member team would boycott the Los Angeles Games had been widely forecast. Still, it was shocking when it came. And it was quickly followed by similar declarations from the Soviet Union's Eastern Bloc allies: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia, Vietnam, Laos and, most devastating to fans and athletes alike, East Germany, an international sports power of the first rank. Other refusals to participate seemed inevitable and, although the Games would go on, once again the future of Olympic competition—the greatest sports show on earth—was open to serious doubt. This problem, at once, was politics.

**Vandalism:** The Soviet boycott caused near-panic at the former helicopter factory that serves as headquarters for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC). The loss of scores of gold medal-caliber competitors was bitter enough to contemplate, but the organizers, as well as the world's athletes and millions of ordinary sports fans, were left to wonder whether the Olympic concept itself could survive. For almost 90 years the Olympic motto of "higher, faster, stronger" has been overshadowed by unsavory problems. There have been acts of terrorism, political boycotts, drug scandals and disputes over the definition of amateurism. All have marred the modern Games, which French Baron Pierre de Coubertin raised from the ashes of ancient Greece in 1896. Interestingly, the Olympics have become less a forum for athletic achievement than a global soapbox for nations trying to settle political "border" disputes—like the Cuban-Soviet war, the world champions marathon; "I think the Olympics as we know them have come to an end."



Olympic flame relay runner Arvid Gärdfv: a deftly timed Soviet announcement



The refurbished Colosseum where track and field events will take place: the future of the Olympics is open to serious doubt

The Soviet Union had been threatening to boycott the 1984 Games almost since 1980, when then-U.S. President Jimmy Carter ordered the U.S. team not to attend the Moscow Olympics in a largely futile protest against the Red Army's invasion of Afghanistan. Carter's decision provoked withdrawals by 30 other nations and dented Soviet dreams of scoring a stunning propaganda coup with the elaborately staged Moscow competition. Last week's Soviet announcement appeared to many observers to be an act of simple retaliation. But even though it had a certain air of finality, it sparked a series of diplomatic maneuvers in the faint hope of effecting a change of heart before the final June 2 deadline for entries. President Ronald Reagan issued a statement regretting the Soviet decision and he added that the ancient Greeks used to asperse wars during Olympiads. Said Reagan: "I wish we were still as civilized."

In Los Angeles the LAOOC, which had skillfully played a self-dissuading Olympic (page 46), began scrambling to

absorb an estimated \$100 million in revenue losses expected to result from the Soviet and East German withdrawal. Equally unhappy were television networks, including NBC, which had paid \$225 million for the television rights (page 46). For the souvenir makers, hotel owners, ticket sellers and California restaurants, there were worries that earlier estimates of 675,000 visitors and \$4 billion in additional tourist spending might not be reached. With 16 days and 25 sports on the Olympic calendar, the LAOOC had a total of seven million seats to fill. But with the East-

ern Bloc stars absent, there were immediate fears that fans would be absent, too. Indeed, it was uncertain how many people would book into \$125 hotel rooms and purchase event tickets, which run as high as \$200, to see what may prove to be nothing more than a glorified Pan-American Games under an Olympic banner. And Peter Ueberroth, the self-made multimillionaire president of the LAOOC, clearly anticipated further withdrawals, possibly including Poland

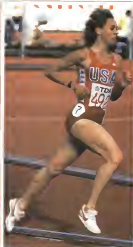
and Cuba. "We are going to be receiving a one-day letter pill," he said.

The Soviet statement, read over state television, was a litany of complaints about the way the Games were being organized. In particular, Moscow charged that the lives of its athletes would be endangered by anti-Soviet restaurants and it complained that the organizers had flouted the tradition and ideals of the Olympic charter by excessive basketball.

**Amateurism:** For more than a year Soviet officials have been staging as the 1984 Olympics, arguing about everything from using and locating for the athletes to the high crime rate in Los Angeles, a city widely referred to in the Soviet press as a "hellish den of vice." In March, Moscow presented angrily when the U.S. state department denied a visa to a Soviet Olympic attaché because the Americans said he was a high-ranking officer of the KGB, the Soviet secret police. Finally, the California-based anti-communist group known as the Blue the Soviets Coalition caused increasing annoyance in Moscow. The coalition, formed last year after the Soviet drawing of the Korean airliner-007, had pledged to lead mass demonstrations against the Soviets during the Olympics and said it would sponsor aerial and billboard advertising campaigns denouncing the Kremlin. Then the group

Ueberroth nearpanic





# COVER

added that it would also provide 500 "safe houses" as well as financial assistance to any Soviet athletes who defected. Said David Balaguer, one of the organizers: "The Soviets couldn't get our government to agree to a ban on the basic rights of free assembly guaranteed by our constitutions."

The state department responded to Moscow's announcement with a stiffly worded rejection of the Soviet accusations, calling the boycott a "blatant political act for which there was no justification." After that angry reply, the Reagan administration began analyzing the Soviet statement for hidden messages and assessing its potential impact on the president's upcoming reelection bid. What was clear, according to diplomatic observers, was that the recent frostiness between Washington and Moscow had reached new acidic lows. According to some Western diplomats, the Olympics dispute signalled a hardening of the Soviet foreign policy bar, a development that some experts



Backer (left), Gower (right), Kock and Goh: the withdrawal of the Soviets will rob the Games of hundreds of outstanding performers

had predicted over since Communist Party Chairman Kenneth Chamberlain succeeded Yuri Andropov in February.

Indeed, within two days of the boycott announcement the Soviets also extended a high-level ministerial visit to China—a thinly disguised gesture of disapproval for Reagan's recent China visit. Said Robert Haxel, a foreign affairs expert at the Washington-based Independent Center for Strategic and International Studies and a former member of the National Security Council: "The Soviets are trying to say how bad Reagan is and that they cannot deal with his government. It's a signal."

**Safety** For his part, Reagan devoted late last week to send his own signal to Moscow. International Olympic Committee (IOC) president Juan Antonio Samaranch, a former Spanish ambassador to the Soviet Union, announced that he would take a letter from Reagan to Chernenko this week. The letter would contain another U.S. commitment to assure the Soviet athletes' safety. But it was clear that Washington was not prepared to make further concessions to win the Soviets back to the Games. Indeed, concessions had already been made. The Americans had agreed to allow at least 38 charter flights by the state-owned Soviet airline Aeroflot into

the United States (Aeroflot lost its U.S. landing privileges in 1983 for flying too close to U.S. military installations). As well, the state department had approved a Moscow request to dock a cruise ship in Long Beach harbor, near the Olympic site, to serve as a Soviet headquarters during the Games. The estimated cost of safeguarding the ship—\$500,000—was almost half the total the Americans had budgeted for protecting the Soviets. "We want the last role to assure the Russians' safety," said John Hughes, a state department spokesman. "Our conscience is clear."

But civility has been rarely lacking in past Olympics—except for Tokyo in 1964—since the Melbourne Games in 1956. China withdrew in 1968 because Taiwan was allowed to participate. The Chinese were joined on the sidelines by the Dutch and the Spanish, who pulled out protesting that the brutal Soviet response to an uprising in Hungary earlier that year had "spoiled the festive Olympic spirit." Although the IOC, the custody body that governs the modern Olympics, has tried repeatedly to devise ways of eliminating politics from the Games, it has failed. At the 1968 Mexico Olympics, the massacre of 49 students by police during anti-government demonstrations cost a pall on the Games. And black American runners Tommie Smith and John Carlos drew worldwide

attention to the U.S. civil rights issue by raising gloved fists skyward from the medal-winners' podium in a symbolic gesture of black power. Menke's 1972 dissent offed gold to history as perhaps the most baroque, because of a Palestinian terrorist attack that killed 11 Israeli athletes. And in 1978, 31 African and Third World countries withdrew from Montreal's financially troubled Games to protest the presence of New Zealand, whose rugby team, the famed All Blacks, had played a series against the Springboks from apartheid-ridden South Africa.

**Interference** The continual political interference has caused frustration for athletes as well as organizers. Said world-ranked pentathlete Diane Jones Randow, who loudly protested Canada's decision not to compete at Moscow in 1980 when she had a chance to win a medal: "When you're involved in sports, you really have to look at it and wish the heck that politics would stay out. Basically, the athletes train really hard and just want somewhere to go to compete against the best in the world." The Soviet athletes were disappointed, too, although their complaints were understandably muted.

At the Loschelli, the wooded park that surrounds Linn Stadium, site of the Moscow Olympics, Soviet athletes went through their normal training routines last week, outwardly unper-

turbed. Tamara Bykova, the Soviet world champion high jumper, was sanguine after months of reading state-Olympic directives in the state-owned press. Said Bykova: "I support the decision and so do my girlfriends. To be honest, when we visited the Olympic site during the winter, everything seemed to be all right. But since then it has changed." Added diving coach Vladimir Vait, voicing Soviet fears about security: "How can you talk about friendly competition when, apart from the starting point, the sportsman expects a real shot from the stomach?"

Indeed, along with Los Angeles' apocalyptic mood, security has been one of the LAOC's greatest concerns. At a projected cost of more than \$100 million, the organizers planned to deploy the largest security force in Olympic history: An estimated 17,000 law enforcement officers from roughly 60 police forces will outnumber the competitors by more than two to one. The riot alone will assign 700 agents to patrol the 4,000-square-mile area that includes Olympic facilities. The U.S. Secret Service, state department security offices and the U.S. Army will also contribute manpower. And the army's crack Delta Force antiterrorist unit will be on standby alert. Despite these elab-



orate plans, the White House was double-checking everything. It commissioned Col. Charles Beckwith, who commanded the Delta Force during its failed 1980 attempt to rescue the American hostages in Iran, to write a special security evaluation.

**Spotlight** Clearly, possible terrorist attacks are a major concern. The LAPD has set up an elite bombing intelligence unit assigned to liaise with official security and antiterrorist forces both in the United States and Europe. Said Edgar Best, the LAOC's security director: "I hope security is there. I hope it's adequate. I hope it is efficient. But I certainly do not hope that it takes the spotlight off these Games."

But unless the Soviets unexpectedly reverse their boycott decision, the spotlight will indeed be almost turned off. The Olympics rely on the paucity of nations as well as competitive tension between East and West to ensure their success as entertainment. The withdrawal by Communist nations will rob the Los Angeles Games of that tension, as well as hundreds of outstanding per-



Pearson: with the absence of the Eastern Bloc Olympians, many Western athletes will easily capture gold medals

#### COVER

formers. At present, the Soviet Union can claim 228 Olympic athletes ranking in the world's top 10 in their events, and East Germany has 181. Hardest hit will be the track and field events, the premier Olympic attractions, which the East Germans dominated last year at the Helsinki world championships. The East German women's team was expected to overpower the rest of the world at Los Angeles, perhaps winning 12 of 11 possible gold medals.

**Dominance** Among men's events, rowing, canoeing, cycling, soccer, boxing, wrestling, judo, fencing and field events are usually dominated by Soviet and East German competitors. North American and European coaches readily admitted that the competition will be severely diluted, which will mean relatively easy medals for some Western athletes, including American runner Mary Decker. Decker won both the 1,500- and 3,000-m races at last year's world championships, but she was pushed all the way by Soviet runners. Among the many Eastern Bloc stars who will miss the Games are sprinters Marita

Koch and Marlene Gehr, and world champion swimmer Ute Geweniger of East Germany, pole vaulter Sergei Bubka and superheavyweight lifter Anatoli Piatenko of the Soviet Union.

The boycott will be a boon to Canada's medal hopes in such sports as basketball, shooting, soccer, swimming, wrestling, yachting and women's track and field. In men's and women's basketball, Canada could win a silver behind the United States. In boxing, with Soviet heavyweight Alexander Yakubchuk out, Willie De Wit from Grand Prairie, Alta., will have a chance at the gold. Canadian women gymnasts, who have been in the top 10 in the world, could also score into the medals, and, with three of the top-ranked soccer teams gone, Canada's strong lineup of North American Soccer League players will be fighting for a medal in swimming. Canada already has two gold medal prospects in Alex Bismarck of Sudbury, Ont., and Victor Davis of Guelph, Ont., but the Canadian women, although behind the Americans, could collect a handful of silver and bronze in women's track, sprinters Angela Taylor and Angela Bailey, both of Toronto, will likely do well

in the 100- and 200-m and give Canada a medal in the 4x100-m relay. Marita Payne of Concord, Ont., and Charmaine Crooks of Toronto will give Canada a strong entry in the women's 400-m race, along with Molly Killingsbeck of Toronto. They are expected to perform strongly in the 4x400 relay. In wrestling, Bob Mellic of Saskatoon and Chew Elkie of Vancouver were finalists at the last world wrestling championships and probably will be in contention.

**Despair** Still, to most highly trained world-class athletes winning isn't everything, and there was a widespread feeling that without the world's top two teams, many 1994 Olympic victories will be hollow. And the U.S. women's track coach, Darrin Brown Heritage, "My gut reaction was one of despair, real disappointment and frustration."

The Soviet boycott undoubtedly will reignite debate on reform of the Olympics. Open competition allowing professionals to participate is one suggestion. Another is that the Olympics should be held at a permanent and neutral site, out of the superpowers' orbit—and, indeed, the Greeks last week said they would like to see the Games return to their original birthplace. It will be up to the IOC to decide, but one thing is certain: if the Games do not change, the world's athletes will continue to be buffeted every four years by whatever political wind happens to be blowing.

With Keith Challen in Moscow, Pat O'Leary in Vancouver and David Hogue in Rome



One year ago, Volvo introduced a turbo-charged 4-cylinder automobile that could hurtle you from a standing start to the legal speed limit in a scorching eleven seconds.

This year, there's something faster. The Intercooled Turbo from Volvo. By designing a device to cool the air before it enters the turbocharger, Volvo engineers increased the horsepower of our stock Turbo by 24%.

The result is what *Car and Driver* calls "a missile." A car that can out-accelerate a BMW 318i, blow the doors off a Saab 900 Turbo and leave an Audi 5000S in the dust.

So if you're looking for a great handling, great-performing car, check out the Intercooled Turbo from Volvo.

And if you already own a Volvo Turbo, don't despair. You can have an intercooler retrofitted at your Volvo dealer. Then you can fall in love all over again.

**INTERCOOLED  
THE TURBO**

By Volvo.

Janzenek, a Reagan adviser



## OUR NATIONAL PARKS



### IN 1985, WE'RE CELEBRATING THE 100th BIRTHDAY OF CANADA'S NATIONAL PARKS

Near Banff in the Rocky Mountains, crews building the railroad discovered caves and hot springs. In 1885 this land was set aside for the benefit of the Canadian people.

Today, Canada has national parks, provincial parks and historic parks but many areas are still unrepresented. The national parks centennial is an occasion to renew our commitment to preserve examples of our heritage unimpaired for the benefit of all Canadians.

The centennial of Canada's national parks is also a time to discover the heritage that belongs to all Canadians. Make your own centennial plans to visit and enjoy Canada's heritage places.

### THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR WILDERNESS.



Polar Bear

Canada's heritage sites are represented in national historic parks from Cape Spear in Newfoundland to the Robert Service Cabin in Dawson City in Yukon. Heritage trails in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario link history and natural history.



**Parks Canada**  
Part of your Environment

**Canada**



Wapiti National Park, B.C.

If you would like to know more about Canada's national heritage places, please write to:  
Parks Canada, Dept. E,  
Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0G2

## COVER

# The first corporate Olympic Games

If entrepreneurship were one of the events at July's Summer Olympics in Los Angeles, Peter Ueberroth would undoubtedly take the gold medal. The 59-year-old president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) is overstar of the first "corporate Olympics." Instead of relying on public funds, as have most previous Games, Ueberroth and his team have raised the entire \$200-million cost of the Games from television contracts, commercial sponsorships and licenses, and sales of tickets and merchandise since 1981. Until last week's pollsters, the LAOOC expected to make a profit of \$15 million. But even if the Games lose some revenue because of the boycott, LAOOC spokesman Stephen Martell told *Maclean's* that the Games' financing is "secure." There could be some impact from the boycott, he said. "But it is not going to be such that it could jeopardize the financing."

**Money.** The apparent financial health of the L.A. Games is a far cry from the disastrous overspending for the 1976 Montreal Summer Olympics, which left that city with a \$1-billion deficit. Indeed, the Olympics have become such a costly proposition—Moscow reportedly spent \$9 billion on the 1980 Summer Games—that Los Angeles was the only city to bid for the 1984 Summer Games. Still, the citizens of Los Angeles will not be saddled with any debt. The city charter was amended in late 1978 to ensure that taxpayers would not be responsible for any deficit. The International Olympic Committee then endorsed its policy of awarding Olympic franchises to cities and gave it instead to a board of businessmen, which hired Ueberroth in May, 1979.

Ueberroth, who will replace Bowie Kuhn as commissioner of major league baseball in October, was an ideal choice to keep the Games out of the red. The San Fernando Valley, Calif., resident built his own business, First Travel Corp., into one of the largest travel chains in the world and became a millionaire in the process. And, even before he was selected as LAOOC president, Ueberroth declared his commitment to a no-debt Olympics.

To accomplish that goal, the organizing committee would have to raise, according to Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, a "special Olympics." Instead of building expensive new facilities, officials refurbished existing ones, such as the Memorial Coliseum, which was the site for the 1932 Games. The Olympic



L.A. Olympic souvenirs: the organizers covered the entire cost of the Games

ville, which will house the athletes, consists of student dormitories at four state universities. The committee also asked corporate sponsors to provide new facilities. The McDonald's Corp. built the swimming and diving pools, and the Southland Corp., owners of 7-Eleven stores, the cycling velodrome. Other companies provided computers and communication equipment.

**Revenue.** The LAOOC's reliance on corporate funding was lightened by its decision to forgo public funding and by California law, which prohibits lottery—a source of revenue for the Mexico, Montreal and Moscow Summer Games. In addition, the American Broadcasting Corp. paid a then-unprecedented \$25 million for television rights (ABC paid \$25 million (U.S.) for the rights to the 1980 Calgary Winter Games.) And Ueberroth personally solicited \$20 million in sponsorship fees from about 30 companies, including Coca-Cola Co., IBM, and American Express Corp. The sponsors paid between \$4 million and \$14 million. The number of corporate sponsors is small compared to the 200 companies that paid to use the Lake Placid Winter Games' symbol in 1980. But those sponsorships brought in only \$9 million. The bulk of the remaining funds will come from foreign television

rights, royalties from licensing agreements and the sale of souvenir items and tickets, which have already brought in more than \$80 million.

**Misgivings.** But the LAOOC's entrepreneurial fever has not pleased everyone. The Soviet Union strongly criticized the organizers for commercialism. Ueberroth retorted that corporate sponsorships have been part of the Olympics for decades. And the Greeks were unhappy with the arrangements for the traditional torchpass of the Olympic flame. The LAOOC sold 3-oz. sections of the torch run across the United States for \$15,000 to raise money for youth sports programs. The torch bearers, so far, have ranged from a Hell's Angel to Jane Fonda.

The misgivings surrounding the Games—and the very future of the Olympics themselves—have at least not reached into the boardroom of McDonald's. The hamburger purveyor to the world has spent \$4 million on the pools and another \$8 million for sponsorship of the Games. Still Richard Starnes, a McDonald's vice-president, "I do not think that there is anything that is going to diminish McDonald's enthusiasm for the Games." It is an attitude close to the hearts of the organizers of the "corporate Olympics." —PATRICIA BRADY

# The wide world of Olympic television

The boycott of the 1980 Moscow Summer Olympics, spurred by U.S. President Jimmy Carter, most affected the modern patrons of the ancient Games—television viewers. The National Broadcasting Co. (NBC) had planned almost continuous coverage, but the boycott reduced that to brief segments. The Los Angeles Games face the Soviet-led boycott this summer, but the show will go on for more than 2½ billion viewers around the world—even if the refuseniks do not change their minds.

Four years ago the American Broadcasting Corp. (ABC) acquired the Los Angeles television rights for \$250 million (U.S.). ABC agreed to spend an additional \$70 million to provide a broadcast centre and programming services. These additions enabled the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) to sell foreign broadcasting rights—and an unprecedented 1,300 broadcast hours—to television networks in more than 140 countries from Australia to Zaire. (In Canada, NBC and CTV will carry the Games.) The coverage will be a technological showcase on which hundreds of ABC employees have labored

hours, and CTV will show daily one-hour highlights.

In New York an ABC executive acknowledged that the quality of the Games will suffer if the boycott stands. But he added "What are viewers and advertisers like to see in American winning medals. If the Soviets aren't

self-advertising time at much shorter rates than networks and could suffer from the boycott. But, said New York broadcasting analyst Craig Rosen: "The U.S. stations always concentrate on their own competitors anyway. And if the Soviets do come back, it will whip up a battle between the pretensions of freedom versus the evil Communism, and its affiliates could really clean up if that happens."

Midstate Television's modest Olympic debut was in 1960, when CBS paid a mere \$50,000 for the rights to televise the Winter Games from Squaw Valley, Calif. But TV truly arrived at the next Olympics in Innsbruck. ABC's extensive coverage in 1964 created the TV Olympics. The first Olympic controversies immediately resulted from the rights to ABC they could defray some of the staggering costs. ABC has more than recovered its investment from advertisers.

ABC suffered through Sarajevo, where the U.S. hockey team failed to repeat its 1980 Lake Placid triumph. The six-hour time difference between Yugoslavia and New York played havoc with live programming, as did the weather. ABC is still

compensating advertisers for the low ratings by giving them ad spots at reduced rates. But ABC and Arledge, who has been widely criticized in the media for agreeing to pay \$300 million for the rights to the 1988 Winter Games in Calgary, may have the last laugh. The 1988 Summer Games in Seoul, Korea, are a likely target for political disruption. The price for television rights there, once pegged as high as \$1 billion, is now plummeting. Calgary, by comparison, seems placid. Said Rosen: "Calgary is perfect for live coverage, and [they] are not likely to be boycotted by anyone. It could very well be that the Winter Olympics will be the only real Olympics in 1988." If that prediction is correct, ABC will more than make up for the trials of 1984.

—ANN PINKSTON



ABC crew in the snow at Sarajevo's American, waiting Area/Cuba with

there, there will be a lot more of those.

ABC has sold more than 90 per cent of available advertising time for the Games and insured itself against all losses through the Fireman's Fund American Life Insurance Co. (ABC estimated that total advertising revenues for the Winter and Summer Games will be more than \$650 million.) Said Thomas Gontzen, ABC's Olympic publicity manager: "Nothing has changed. We have had no indication from any advertisers that they want to pull back." Nor has ABC heard from the Soviets, who paid several million non-refundable dollars to the network for studio space and communications facilities.

The network's affiliated stations are in a less enviable position. Affiliates



## MAJOR HOTELS ACCEPTED

Even in Salamanca, enRoute is welcomed by major hotels in the United States, Europe, the Middle East, the Caribbean, as well as throughout Canada. The accommodations range from the modest to the magnificent—in fit your travel needs. And, in addition, your reservations are guaranteed with our EnRoute Reservations® system.

But enRoute is more than just accommodating. Many of these hotels offer exclusive discounts to enRoute travellers. Add these to substantial savings also available with our rentals and you'll find that having an enRoute Card is not only convenient, but cost-efficient.

Much more information about all our exclusive benefits and a simple application form are as close as your nearest Travel Agent. Or write to us. For business or pleasure, you can't beat the savings with enRoute.

The Card for people going places

EnRoute credit card  
Place Air Canada, 24th floor  
Montréal, Québec H3Z 1X5

☐ Corporate card information  
☐ Personal card information

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ PROVINCE \_\_\_\_\_  
POSTAL CODE \_\_\_\_\_ TEL \_\_\_\_\_ FAX \_\_\_\_\_



# Billy and the Kid again

By Hal Quinn

**T**he National Hockey League's 74-month, 80-game elimination series is finally over, and the league's best teams are playing once again for the Stanley Cup. The New York Islanders have won the last four championships and are on the threshold of tying the

year before. The Oilers claimed a 3-0 victory.

Prior to the first game Islanders' centre Bryan Trottier said: "We are sitting on a log of dynamite. We know how they can explode. We have to do everything we can to hold the lid down." And in typical New York fashion, the Islanders did. Smith was his usual brilliant

called Trottier. "The Los Angeles Kings guys say it best. They say the Oilers are the kind of team that you want to shove it down their throats." The Islanders got their chance on Saturday night and again justified their claim to greatness. They beat the Oilers in the series before it moved to Edmonton for three games this week.



Jarl Kurl (left) goalie Smith; Trottier and Dave Semenko: a matchup worthy of the Cup

fast and aggressive left, the Islanders forwards backchecked and slammed bodies, and the defencemen blocked shots and Oilers. But the Oilers did the same in return, and the league's highest scoring team defeated the league's best defensive team. Said Oiler Paul Coffey, the most skilled attacking defenceman in the NHL since Bobby Orr: "It was the biggest win of our careers. This is the best feeling I have had in my life." The Oilers' joy was understandable, and their newfound defensive skills marked a new maturity among players who four years ago laughed and sang on the bench before the Islanders brought them down to earth with a crash. Re-

but coming from behind is nothing new for the defending champions. The Islanders, facing the Oilers without four key players—Rob Nystrom, Stefan Persson, Dave Larmer and Bob Bourne—have lost the opening game of their last three playoff series this spring. Bud Arbour: "Obviously our back has to be against the wall before we play well. I guess we like the aggression." Once again, the Islanders were relying on heavy Billy Smith to bring them through. In the first game of last year's final, Smith swung his stick at Oiler Glenn Anderson. In the second, the Oilers' Dave Lemley hit Smith on the head with his

stick and Smith hit Gretzky with his head. Smith after their game. "Lemley opened me in the throat. I just hit Gretzky in the groin. You can't hurt somebody by hitting him in the groin." But in Edmonton hitting the game's most prolific scorer in history was a serious matter. The Edmonton Journal ran a front-page picture of Smith with the headline, "Painful Empty Number One." But the confrontation between Smith's goaltending and Gretzky's goal-scoring holds the key to this year's Stanley Cup. Apart from his penchant for attacking his own net, however, Smith, 33, acknowledged as the best goalie in the NHL when the money is on the line. And despite having set almost every scoring

record in a good healthy fear of what they can do." The struggle between the teams will entertain an estimated five million Canadian and 800,000 American television viewers as the series continues. Based on the record of 4.9 million viewers who watched the Oilers' final game with the Calgary Flames on April 22, the CBC expects the Cup final to attract record audiences. Viewers are being treated to angles provided by two additional cameras—fixed at either end of the rink—on the Hockey Night in Canada television, as well as borrowed from the American Broadcasting Corp.'s coverage of the recent Winter Olympic hockey games in Yugoslavia.

Bill of Pense left winger Duane Mason, now 35, made an impassioned appeal to this year's Montreal team. "Pense do not let the Islanders tie our record. It is a very special record, and we do not want to share it." Jean Beliveau, now 32, the former sick center of that legendary team, said: "Beliveau's last word: 'We would like to be the only ones who have done it. It is not an easy accomplishment. But if the Islanders do it, I will be the first to congratulate them.'"

For the Islanders, the "Drive for Five" is more than a metaphor. For Islander John Tonelli, whose name is inscribed four times on the Cup, said: "Just being this close to five is a new feeling in a



Gretzky (left), Don Jackson grabbing Paul LaFontaine. 'Do not let the Islanders tie our record'

dream world. I have nightmares thinking about losing it. I don't know what it's like to lose." Said captain Denis Potvin, the defenceman stalwart of the champions: "I would like far as to play as well as we possibly can, and if we lose, lose to a better team. When this ends, I would like to feel that the team that beats us earned the Cup. We have earned ours." Potvin acknowledged the inevitable comparisons to the Montreal team, but added: "I don't think it is fair, and I don't mean that it's not fair to the Canadians. They are different areas." Explained coach Arbour: "We have won 19 straight series. One year is their string. The Canadians won the Cup in eight straight games." But if the Islanders do win their fifth straight, and whether or not that could be compared to the Montreal record, it will be, as Mike Bossy, the Islanders' re-

markable winger, said, "something that will affect all of us for the rest of our lives." Henri Richard, now 48, the younger brother of the legendary Habs (The Rocket), told Montreal's last week: "Everybody said it was impossible to repeat what the Canadiens did, but if the Islanders can do it, good for them. What a landmark in sport." If the Islanders cannot do it, the same challenge conceivably may face the Oilers five years from this spring.

With Terry Jones in Utica, N.Y., Don Burke in Montreal and Don Walbridge in Toronto.

XEROX

Loaded.



## Announcing the Xerox 1048 Marathon.

Purchasing a Xerox 1048 Marathon copier is a bit like buying a new car with one very major difference. With a 1048 Marathon, you start fully equipped. It has everything you need in a mid-volume copier.

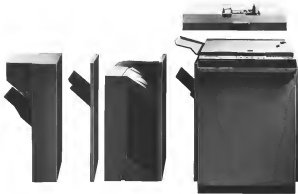
## Two-sided copying.

For the production of multi-page documents, the 1048 with recirculating document handler is perfect. At the touch of a button you can

automatically have two-sided copies from two-sided originals. This feature alone provides you with major cost savings. Reduced paper usage. Lower mailing costs. Less filing space required.

Because of the advanced micro-processor technology built right into the 1048, you'll find it extremely easy to use. The clearly laid out control panel includes a display which spells out exactly what the machine is doing and provides a step-by-step guide to help you obtain the exact results you want. When you switch on the 1048 Marathon it automatically checks all its systems. And if you forget to switch it off at the end of the day, it will do so itself. It knows the high cost of electricity.

Fully Loaded.



## Modular design.

Because of the modular design of the 1048 Marathon you can create four different configurations.\* You can choose exactly those input/output devices you need and have the comfort of knowing that when your requirements change, the 1048 Marathon can adapt to them.

Just because you might need something more from your copier doesn't mean you should have to start the race all over again.



The Xerox 1048 Marathon is the newest addition to Team Xerox, a comprehensive approach to office system integration backed by dedicated

service and support people. And the best part is that everything that Team Xerox offers comes as standard equipment with the 1048 Marathon.

\*Prices will vary depending upon the configuration purchased.

© 1988 Xerox Corporation. All rights reserved. Xerox and Marathon are registered trademarks of Xerox Corporation.

Marathon Xerox Canada Inc. (P.O. Box 910)  
Toronto, Ontario M8C 1P9

See 1-800-Marathon for more information on the Xerox 1048 Marathon Copier.  
1. Please allow 24 hours for delivery of the copier.  
2. 1-800-Marathon is not a toll-free number.  
3. Please read the instructions.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_  
Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Fax No. \_\_\_\_\_

## Xerox Canada Inc.

XEROX and MARATHON are registered trademarks of XEROX CORPORATION.  
© 1988 XEROX CANADA INC. All rights reserved. Xerox and Marathon are registered trademarks of XEROX CORPORATION.



Jordan and family: the best battle of Vietnam is far from over

## JUSTICE

# A bittersweet victory

**I**t was a bittersweet victory last week when, after a five-year legal battle, seven U.S. chemical companies agreed to pay a \$160-million out-of-court settlement to about 20,000 Vietnamese war veterans who have suffered side effects from exposure to the defoliant known as Agent Orange. The settlement is the largest of its kind ever made. The U.S. armed forces sprayed about 13 million gallons of the chemical, a mixture of the herbicides 2,4-D and 2,4,5-D, over millions of acres of South Vietnam between 1961 and 1970 to clear vegetation and expose Viet Cong guerrillas. Officers told servicemen involved in the spraying that the chemical was safe. But thousands of them have suffered from skin disease—a debilitating skin disease—liver damage and several other forms of cancer. Many of the men's wives have suffered miscarriages, and some children who survived had birth defects.

The settlement was unexpected, and the companies announced it just six hours before counsel and Judge Jack Weisbaum were to select a jury in a Brooklyn, N.Y., district court for what had become the largest and most complex product liability case in U.S. history. It began in 1978, when Paul Resterhaus brought a \$10-million liability suit against the chemical companies. But when he died of liver cancer a few months later, five other veterans' families launched a class action suit. The suit named Agent Orange manufacturers Dow Chemical Co., Monsanto Co., Diamond Shamrock Corp., Hercules

Inc., Dicalmag Inc., T-31 Agricultural and Nutrition Co., and the now defunct Thompson Chemical Corp. Victor Yanesko, the lawyer who filed the suit, said last week, "The final battle of the Vietnam War has been won."

But not all veterans agree. Indeed, some plan to challenge the settlement as inadequate. The \$160-million fund could increase by \$5,000 a day in interest and grow to \$250 million before 1999. But, including wives and children, there may be as many as 40,000 eligible for some compensation. Among those seriously affected is Dan Jordan, from Austin, Tex., who was one of the plaintiffs in the class action suit. His two sons, Chad, 18, and Michael, 11, were born with deformed arms and hands. Said Jordan, "I think we can rejoice a little bit now, then regroup and start a bigger case against the government."

Yanesko claims that the settlement is an admission of liability by the chemical companies. But David Russell, a Dow Chemical Co. vice-president, said late last week that his company had only agreed to the settlement because it would have been difficult for a jury to sort out the complex scientific issues in this highly emotional case. But under the terms of the settlement, the chemical companies can sue the U.S. government on the grounds that they followed Pentagon specifications for Agent Orange. At week's end, Dow and Diamond Shamrock Corp. announced plans to launch such a suit. The final battle of Vietnam is far from over.

—WILLIAM LOVITZER in Washington

## Bringing the children home

**I**n 1969, when Cameron Antonio, a Sioux from Brandon, Man., was five, he watched a white man beat his father to death with a rock. Antonio's mother was unable to deal with the psychological trauma of the death and the Children's Aid Society placed Cameron and his two brothers and three sisters in foster homes. In 1975 Joseph Richard Kerley, a plant manager at a steel works company from Wabasca, Kan., adopted Cameron. Over the next three years Kerley sexually abused Cameron. Just into his teens, Cameron became an alcoholic. Last Labor Day weekend, he became drunk and killed his adoptive father. And last week, after Cameron pleaded guilty to second-degree murder, Judge Robert Eidel of the Sedgewick District Court in Wabasca sentenced him to 16 years in life. He will be eligible for parole in 10 years. Said Cameron's lawyer, Monte Vase, "The whole case is a tragedy."

As tragic as this case has been, the larger tragedy is that Cameron's case is not unique. In the 1960s and 1970s at least 1,000 native Indian children were placed in similar—often devastating—positions. They were taken from their home reserves and sent to white families in the United States who agreed to adopt them. The children needed outside care, partly because federally financed reserve schools, which for decades had served as institutional homes for Indian children, were gradually closed because of their high costs. School officials sent the children back to their reserves, and parents were faced with raising their children in inadequate homes because of the impoverished conditions, child welfare authorities began making the children wards of the provinces. But many Indian parents who wanted to regain custody of their offspring did not know how to use the court process. Often they were not notified of court dates and times and they were unaware of their rights to challenge custody orders. And many of the parents, like Janet Canadian, had difficulty navigating the legal process associated with the process.

Max Merrick of the Long Plains Reserve near Portage la Prairie, Man., for one, found the process particularly difficult. Faced with raising nine children after his first wife left him, he turned to the local Children's Aid Society for help. The agency responded to his plea by taking three of his children and placing them in various foster homes. It took two years, marriage to a second wife and the purchase of a new home to

# Free Calculator



## Compliments of the Computer Age and Canada's Weekly Newsmagazine.

**TAKE MACLEAN'S AT HALF-PRICE\*... and get this free credit card-size Calculator.** Shm enough to slip into your pocket or purse... powerful enough to solve any complex mathematical problem in seconds. Carry it wherever you go!

Features 8-digit liquid crystal display, leather-look carrying pouch, automatic shut-off to extend battery life... plus a full, 1-year warranty. Best of all, this Calculator is free... with your paid subscription to Canada's only weekly newsmagazine!

Lightweight, wafer-thin... ideal for use at home, work or school. Use it to keep track of finances... figure out taxes... divide bills... find out how much you really save at sales... even count calories! Or keep it in your glove compartment to estimate car mileage.

### Maclean's Free Calculator & Savings Coupon

A FULL YEAR AT HALF PRICE\*

☐ \$2 issues only \$32.50 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$32.50 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

☐ \$4 issues only \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

☐ \$4 issues only \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

☐ \$4 issues only \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

☐ \$4 issues only \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

☐ \$4 issues only \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

☐ \$4 issues only \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

☐ \$4 issues only \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

☐ \$4 issues only \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

☐ \$4 issues only \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

☐ \$4 issues only \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

☐ \$4 issues only \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

☐ \$4 issues only \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay ☐ I enclose \$25 bill me & send Calculator when I pay

You'll enjoy week after week of in-depth coverage of events across our country... around the globe and in the worlds of art and entertainment, politics and law, business and education... plus articles by Canada's best journalists. Complete and mail your coupon today!

\*One year's supply of \$32.50 per copy when you bill me & send \$32.50 when I pay. Valid only in Canada. P.S. 25

involve the Children's Aid authorities that he was a fit parent. Even then there were problems. Without informing him, the authorities had made his three children wards of the province and had placed them in adoptive homes in the United States.

In 1973 his daughter Hazel, then 11, and his two sons, Keith, 7, and Travis, 5, went to a home in Michigan. But that adoption did not work out. The children then went to a home in Sacramento, Calif. Within 18 months Hazel, who had become homesick, made her way back to her father. Her brothers soon followed.

In a book released last year, *Native Children and the Child Welfare System*, author Patrick Johnston called the Children's Aid adoption policies "the Bataan soap." Johnston found that the nation had taken thousands of Indian children from their communities across Canada. Even thousands of the children were sent to the United States, particularly California, Kansas, Louisiana, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, some, including Indians from Northern Ontario, travelled as far away as Britain. With declining birth rates reducing the number of children available for adoption in those countries, many child welfare agencies welcomed the native children and charged adoptive parents as much as \$4,000 in placement fees.

In March, 1982, following a series of media reports and outrage from Indian leaders, Manitoba Premier Howard Pawley ordered an immediate moratorium on the placement of Indian children outside of the province—the last province to do so. And Pawley appointed the province's assistant chief judge, Edwin Kinneman, to review the issue. After three months reports Kinneman called the practice "a wholesale exportation" of Indian children and he called for a permanent suspension.

Chief Ernie Daniels, a senior official with the Assembly of First Nations, advocates a national Indian child welfare act similar to one passed in the United States in 1978, which prevents white American families from adopting native children. Daniels, whose organization last year took more than 50 children through out-of-province placements in the past decade, and that such an act would assure that Indian children who must be taken from their homes are placed in culturally appropriate homes. As well, the Assembly of First Nations is planning to establish a negotiation office, possibly in Winnipeg, which would assist in reuniting Indian families with their natural families. For the thousands of native children the Canadian government has taken then reversed, the initiatives have come far too late.

—MALCOLM BROWN/STAFF IN WICHITA

## MEDIA WATCH

# Ethical points in the byline debate

By George Bain

**B**yline, n. Journalism. A printed line accompanying a news story, article or the like, giving the author's name—*Random House Dictionary of the English Language*. But what constitutes a byline news if the news story has been heavily edited—substantial bits added, qualifying bits deleted, the order changed and perhaps the emphasis with it? The question of who controls the byline has been faced in Quebec, with results largely unfavorable to the writer, but English-Canadian journalists hardly seethe with it—yet. The contract between *The Globe and Mail* and the Newspaper Guild, due for renegotiation at the end of June, says about the byline only that "an employee's byline shall not be subject to his protest." Yet if there were 50 issues on the negotiating table, says Dan Worrell, chairman of the Guild bargaining unit at the *Globe*, bylines would be the 10th.

There may be more reason for a relaxed attitude at *The Globe and Mail* than at some other newspapers and magazines. *The Globe* is known as a writer's newspaper. But as an assurance of anyone's right to say what will and will not be represented as his or her work, those means 10 words are hard. The emphasis is twisted, the presumption is of an editor's right to say that everything appearing under the byline is by the person named, subject only to objection—which is a real pressure that the writer will have seen all too often. Not all newspapers extend themselves to give the reporter the choice.

Maclean's is an editor's magazine to the 10th degree. The corresponding clause in *The Globe* contract is scarcely better. "When changes are made to the substance... an effort will be made to discuss the changes before publication." The reference to "an effort" is common in such clauses. What constitutes an effort is not defined. At Maclean's effort is made, but changes decided after, and sometimes even senior newswriters complain that, in the end, they sometimes are scarcely able to say what in the resulting story is theirs and what is not.

The logical explanation is that this is the way it has to be at a newsagency, where only at the centre on various streams of information be brought together and stories made to conform to

style. The proposition is as old as Time. When Henry Lane and Bruce Hadden started their magazine in 1923, they had no need of bylines because they had no reporters to name. Time stories were borrowed from newspapers. What Time editors did was to rephrase the borrowed material in Time style. But the same method applied where there are live reporters in the field has the result of making them the authors of stories when in strict reality they may not be.

The contract at the heavily edited Toronto Star contains the usual line about the byline not being used over protest and then says, "Whenever substantial changes are made... an effort will be made to discuss the changes... feeling which the byline will not be used." Whether "an effort" obliges an editor to talk as far as the websters in not spelled out, and compliant as evidence among Star staffers about stories "hardened up" or finished off with material from other sources. Yet John Speers, a member of the bargaining committee for the Star's last contract, says that byline abuses are "something to bristch about, then forget." He and others identify the main reason for reporter compliance: reporters like bylines.

"This," another reporter says, "is an eye-stroking business... Some people would prefer the byline over something they did not quite write than not to have it at all." Whether this is good for anybody, reporters or editors alike, is another question. To say a much altered story is by a named person seems close to being false labelling. Also, when the reporter cannot be sure that what is going to have his name on it will be substantially what he wrote, both caring about the writing and responsibility about the subject could be lost.

Are bylined stories sometimes published in a form substantially different from the original? John Walker, dean of Canadian foreign correspondents, won a National Newspaper Award last month for a five-part series on Afghanistan—but not so. His work appeared in the Montreal Gazette, one of the Southern newspapers for which he reports. There, the five parts were "run through the blender," as he puts it, and turned into a one-page feature—with a passing Canadian reference lifted out of his material. He was told: "Nope. But his name was still on the product."

# IT'LL DRIVE ALL OTHER CARS RIGHT OUT OF YOUR MIND.



## Saab Turbo APC

Saab Turbo APC is a special breed of performance car. You sense it on sight. Its lines are clean and smoothly aerodynamic. Even from a distance, you know you've found something special.

## The proof is in the driving

The moment you buckle yourself into the cockpit of the Saab Turbo APC, it is startlingly clear that the controls and instrumentation have been thoughtfully engineered—not merely "styled." Everything is where your eyes and hands want it to be. Everything enhances driver comfort, safety and performance.

You move nimbly through tight city traffic, the Turbo APC's power-assisted rack and pinion steering responds quickly

and precisely to your every driving skill. Even on traffic-jammed streets, this is above all else... a driver's car. But it is on the open road where the Turbo APC truly excels.

APC stands for Automatic Performance Control, and it's a Saab exclusive. By continuously monitoring engine performance, the APC system's electronic sensors and regulation optimize turbo response. The result is consistently exceptional turbo performance—the kind that'll have you chiding under your hood and counting cylinders—confirming the presence of four and wondering why it

feels so much like eight.

## Words can't do it—a test drive can.

You really must experience Saab's engineered performance to appreciate why Saab continues to break North American sales records. Test drive the Saab 900 or the exciting new 900 Sport today. For a driving experience that'll drive all other cars right out of your mind, take your place behind the wheel of the Saab Turbo APC. It'll turn your mind around on what performance is supposed to be. Whether Saab you ultimately choose, you can rest assured—you can't make a bad choice.

For more information, call toll free 1-800-268-6364 (In British Columbia call 1-2-800-268-6364.)

**SAAB**  
Swedish engineering. Depend on it.



The embassy (below) echoes the style of Washington's old colonial buildings

## ARCHITECTURE

# A well-placed embassy

Canada's embassy in Washington is a lovely old mansion that settles unobtrusively behind a row of elm trees on Massachusetts Avenue. But Canada's modest diplomatic profile will soon grow. Last week, Canadian Ambassador Allan Gotlieb unveiled the plans and model design for a new embassy that will cost Canadians \$30 million, to be completed in 1985. The new structure will rise on prestigious Pennsylvania Avenue at John Marshall Park, diagonally opposite the National Gallery of Art, at what Gotlieb calls the "most important intersection in the United States." Indeed, it will be the only foreign embassy located between the Capitol and the White House. Said Gotlieb: "I have not ceased to be amazed at our great good fortune in obtaining such a site."

The design, by Vancouver architect Arthur Erickson, recalls many of Washington's colonial-style buildings. A square, light-colored stone center shell will hang over an airy courtyard which includes a two-story "Rotunda of the Provinces," embracing 18 columns, and a reflecting pool. The ground floor will house a public art gallery, library and theatre. When asked what was "distinctly Canadian" about the new embassy, architect Erickson replied, "The sign out front." Designs, he added, have become so international that countries no longer have any special visual stamp to put in their buildings. Erickson was

chosen over four finalists in an international competition. Among his award-winning projects in Canada are the three-block-long Robson Square Law Courts complex in Vancouver and Bay Thomson Hall in Toronto.

The six-level structure will encompass 267,000 square feet and will house all of Canada's diplomatic corps, including trade and immigration offices, who now work out of three separate buildings scattered around the city.

The design subtly incorporates high-security measures. Within the building, steel doors and closely guarded corridors will shield the most sensitive areas of diplomatic business, including the message centre and code room. And the ambassador's office is located on the roof, making it unharmed across difficult Bay and embassy spokesman Patrick Gossage. "This is no sealed-off fortress."

The new plans must still be approved by the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corp., the National Capital Planning Commission and the Commission of Fine Arts. But embassy officials do not foresee any problems and groundbreaking will likely take place this fall. Said Gossage: "This building is a very good investment for the Canadian taxpayer. It will be an excellent base from which we can represent our country, our political policies and our culture."

—WILLIAM LOWTHEN in Washington

## HEALTH

# The legacy of asbestos

Scientists have known since the early 1960s that exposure to airborne asbestos fibres can cause fatal lung cancer and other lung diseases. But last week an Ontario royal commission on the issue, chaired by University of Toronto political scientist Stefan Dugas, issued a 500-page report that chronicled the deadly legacy of asbestos in the province and called for improved hazard identification methods in the workplace. The commission's grim tally of asbestos-related diseases followed the deaths of 61 former workers at the Scarborough, Ont., Johns-Manville asbestos-cement pipemaking plant. They were exposed to asbestos fibres between 1946 and 1980.

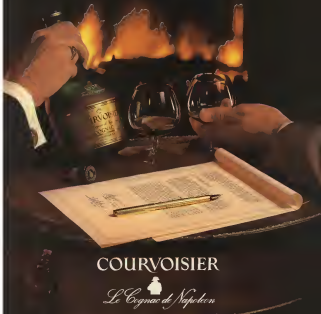
The report made 117 formal recommendations designed to improve standards of industrial safety, workers' protection and compensation for asbestos victims. It also declared that some government efforts to respond to public concerns about asbestos have been misguided or counterproductive. And it rebuked the Ontario Workers' Compensation Board (OWCB) for its "unsystematic and piecemeal" methods in determining compensation eligibility, adding that statistical evidence "strongly supports" that some deaths which legally merit compensation have not been awarded any.

The report, which cost Ontario taxpayers \$1.7 million and took four years to complete, pointed out that asbestos left undisturbed poses a minimal threat and added that Ontario's \$25-million asbestos removal program, which began in 1979 posed a far greater risk to the workers than was warranted by any dangers posed by the asbestos contained in the material. The report also recommended that the OWCB set a maximum fine, in this case \$60,000, against the Johns-Manville company in Scarborough.

Ontario Labor Minister Russell Ramsay, who praised the report as a "landmark document," has not announced which recommendations his ministry will adopt. "But," said Dugas, "the good news is that society has finally understood the relationship between the environment and health hazards." He emphasizes, however, that we still have to learn how to be discriminating and more sensitive to the plight of those for whose this understanding comes too late.

—ANN FINLAYSON

# SIGNED. SEALED. SAVOUR IT!





---

## Kodacolor VR 200.

---

### The official film of the bubble blowing contest.

---

A rainy day and not much to do.  
My kids and their friends improvised and came up  
with a bubble blowing contest.  
While they huffed and puffed I photographed them  
with Kodacolor VR 200 film.  
I had chosen VR 200 because of its new higher  
speed and extremely fine grain.

I wasn't disappointed.

Kodak had called their new film the most versatile  
colour print film ever.

In both the lighter and darker corners of the  
playroom, I popped this series of photographs,  
while the children tried hard not to pop  
their bubbles.



You chose Kodak again.



## Shaming the clientele

**A**mid the high-rise apartment buildings, condominiums and brownstone rowing houses of Vancouver's West End, within the sight of the Pacific Ocean and the mountains, the street prostitutes chase the turf. There are women on one corner, older-age girls on another, young boys on a

third. The transvestites are two blocks away, and the pimps drift. The customers, or "johns," drive through after work or come in from the suburbs to cruise for company. The police can do little to control the trade, since the courts require them to provide proof of "persistent and persistent soliciting."

## Where does it say HP Sauce is strictly for steak?

You undoubtedly know how beautifully HP® Sauces unique flavour complements the hearty flavour of a good steak. What you may not know is how superbly HP® Sauces bring spicy life to your game with all red meats.

Meatloaf. Your morning bacon. Tonight's roast steak. Liver and onions. If you've always thought of HP® Sauce as strictly for steak, you're being far too strict with yourself. So put it on your table more often.



BY APPOINTMENT TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

MORE PEOPLE BUY HP SAUCE THAN ANY OTHER TINY SAUCE IN THE WORLD.

# HP SAUCE

Not surprisingly, the residents in the neighborhood are not happy—and they have acted on their own to reduce the unsavory business.

In March the residents launched a campaign to win back the streets from the prostitutes—by embarrassing the customers. Their credo is Shame the Johns. They stage and place and record the license numbers of anyone who picks up a prostitute. Encouraged by the early response, they plan to keep up their efforts until the prostitutes go somewhere else.

The campaign began after Vancouver Sun reporter Rick Owsen wrote an emotional article entitled "Shame the men who buy our children." He urged residents to go to the West End, "stand on a corner and watch the cars driven by men looking for children to buy. Peer into their windshields, and the men will drive away. They will be ashamed."

West End residents who took up the suggestion have staged almost 20 "walkabouts"—hunts of the neighborhood by as many as 200 people who walk and stare at prostitutes' customers. As a result, the organizers of the movement have received death threats, punches and verbal abuse. But business has declined dramatically as customers begin to stay away. Residents say that automobile traffic through the neighborhood has been reduced by a third and that the number of prostitutes on a notorious three-block stretch of Grove Street has gone from around a dozen in peak business hours to three or four since the campaign began. Staff Sgt. Dan Kristjansen of the Vancouver police agrees that there now are "noticeably fewer hangers-on" in the West End.

Until recently, the West End was a safe, comfortable place for prostitutes to work outside their apartment buildings while clients or boyfriends waited from living-room windows. But with three schools and a day-care centre in the area, many residents agreed with a local teacher who said the street decisions were "loosey role models." Vancouver Conservative MP Pat Carney said the West End is a "sexual marketplace" and warned that it will not survive if the current policies allow prostitution to continue. Added Ramo Hatakangas, a leader of the Shame the Johns movement: "It's all so damn convenient. I have to fight. I have to protect my mortgage. Who'd buy my home? A pimp?"

West End residents vow to keep up the Shame-the-johns campaign until both the prostitutes and their johns leave the area. Meanwhile, they have begun circulating forms for witnesses to record details of any encounters with prostitutes. The aim is to trace sex offenders through their license numbers and threaten their public disclosure.

—BLAKE STALL in Vancouver

## In a world of copy-cats, our service sets us apart.



**M**ost copiers offer similar features and options. But Pitney Bowes copiers also offer day-after-day dependability, backed by the kind of service that lets us stand out from the crowd.

Pitney Bowes employs over 800 professional sales/service people in more than 50 offices across Canada. Professionals who are on-the-spot to ensure your copier is running at peak efficiency.

But what sets us apart most is that our people try to do more for you. We want your business more. And we're willing to prove it.

For a dependable copier backed by standout service, count on Pitney Bowes—the logical alternative.

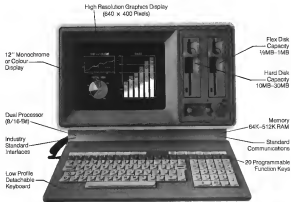
Call us for a demonstration.  
Toll free 1-800-268-7801  
(in B.C. 112-800-268-7801).



 **Pitney Bowes Copiers**

Pitney Bowes of Canada Ltd. 100 Bessborough Drive, Dept. Mktg., Oakville, M1C 1B7. Over 50 offices across Canada.  
Faxing: Western • Printing Systems • Copiers • Electronic Systems • Colorfax • Address-Printers

# NCR Personal Computer Power. Get it now!



☐ User Upgradable ☐ Local Area Network System ☐ Popular Operating Systems: CP/M, CP/M-86, and MS-DOS

Don't wait! Get the NCR PC at your authorized NCR Dealer now.  
Or call NCR toll free at 1 (800) 387-1300. Ask about our Special Spring Offer.  
Dealer inquiries also welcome.

#### Authorized NCR Centers

**Ontario**  
A&S Computer Sales  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
Computer World Limited  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**Quebec**  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**British Columbia**  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**Alberta**  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**Manitoba**  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**Saskatchewan**  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**Ontario**  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**Quebec**  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**British Columbia**  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**Alberta**  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**Manitoba**  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**Saskatchewan**  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**Ontario**  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111  
C&S Computer Systems  
1000 Highway 104, Unit 10  
416-491-1111

**NCR**

More than 80 sales and service locations  
to meet your information processing needs

## BOOKS

# Between the press and the president

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY  
By Judy Powell  
(Macmillan of Canada,  
\$20 paper, \$30.00)

For Judy Powell, Jimmy Carter's former press secretary, the U.S. media's savage treatment of his hour represents the greatest humiliation that a Georgian has suffered since Gen. William Sherman moved Atlanta during the Civil War. Now a sophisticated columnist and television analyst, Powell has written what can only be termed the ultimate "got over" book. He portrays the media as greedy, unscrupulous, insensitive, hypocritical and dishonest that the reader expects bands of outraged citizens armed with tar and feathers to head for newsrooms all over the United States.

As Powell recounts in *The Other Side of the Story*, relations between the media and Jimmy Carter began to unravel around the time of the Camp David accords in 1978. To prevent speculative stories from potentially damaging negotiations, the White House decided to limit press access to the mutually hostile Washington Regis and Asquer Hotel. For the news-hungry media, corps the result was intense frustration. Powell's inexperience also hurt. The former press secretary admits that when he first went to Washington in 1976, he did not know which reporters were personally close to which politicians, and he suffered for it. To make matters worse, the Carter administration did not survive in Washington. Media business integrated defiance as arrogant, and the nation deepened.

Worse still, Carter made no special effort to be "lovable." According to Powell, Carter had little respect for the intellectual capacity of reporters. Not surprisingly, the media began to portray Carter as "meek," especially in contrast to the "color" Ronald Reagan. As a result, all Carter's warnings about issues such as the arms race were obscured by a popularity contest that he could never win. While Powell gives occasional hints of a salty, down-home manner, he is mostly stiffed and awkward on the printed page. In the characteristically anticommunist style of the Carter administration, he marvels about the media throughout the book. The former press secretary is not so much a writer as a communications engineer. And when it comes to understanding the media, he is unable to transcend the



Powell portraying the media as greedy, unscrupulous, insensitive and dishonest

obvious. The press, he finds to his astonishment, is out to sell papers, and often hits the stands with inaccurate and incomplete information.

Still, Powell makes a disturbingly convincing case that unscrupulous journalists ruined the career of the White House chief of staff, Hamilton Jordan, and gave him a reputation for video behavior. Powell persuades the reader that few of the outrageous reports about Jordan were actually true. And after Powell satisfies his appetite for revenge, his recommendations for media reform are surprisingly reasonable. He believes that the press should subject itself to the same severe scrutiny it routinely reserves for politicians. Writes Powell: "If *The New York Times*

accuses someone of wrongdoing based on flimsy evidence, why shouldn't *The Washington Post* face an obligation to check into the matter and, if need be, set the record straight?"

In part, *The Other Side of the Story* is a routine White House memo which everyone from presidents to chauffeurs feels obliged to write. It also bears a distinct resemblance to volumes of correspondence/ reminiscences. Instead of recalling "How I Got That Story," Powell tells "How They Botched That Story." However, Powell's review of the Carter administration's misadventures with the media, despite its stylistic deficiencies and its unscrupulous partisan nature, is an honest chronicle of a troubled time.

—NORMAN SCHULER

## MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>Fiction</b></p> <p>1 <i>The Age of Innocence, Edith Wharton</i> (5)</p> <p>2 <i>The Day After Tomorrow, Michael Crichton</i> (5)</p> <p>3 <i>Testament, Elie Wiesel</i> (5)</p> <p>4 <i>Brave New World, Aldous Huxley</i> (5)</p> <p>5 <i>Tolstoy, Vladimir</i> (5)</p> <p>6 <i>Smart Women, Abigail Thern</i> (5)</p> <p>7 <i>Lord of the Dunes, Gregory (5)</i></p> <p>8 <i>The Leopard Hunts in Darkness, David (5)</i></p> <p>9 <i>Descent from Heaven, Robert (5)</i></p> <p>10 <i>The Name of the Rose, Umberto Eco (5)</i></p> <p>(1) Fiction last week</p> | <p><b>Nonfiction</b></p> <p>1 <i>Sea and Daring, Green (1)</i></p> <p>2 <i>The Game, Dryden (5)</i></p> <p>3 <i>The March of Piety: From Tree to Vietnam, Paulsen (5)</i></p> <p>4 <i>Further Up the Operation, Townsend (5)</i></p> <p>5 <i>Strike Two, Luciano and Fisher (5)</i></p> <p>6 <i>Putting the One Minute Manager to Work, Blanchard and Porter (5)</i></p> <p>7 <i>Lines and Shadows, Woodhouse (5)</i></p> <p>8 <i>In Search of Excellence, Peters and Waterman Jr. (5)</i></p> <p>9 <i>The Disappearance, Edwards (5)</i></p> <p>10 <i>Intrepid's Last Case, Sherman (10)</i></p> |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

# The house behind the headlines.

Canada's R2000. A breakthrough in home design that's getting rave reviews.

Why all the fuss over a house?

Here's the scoop on the R2000.

After more than a decade of refining designs and rethinking old building techniques, Canadian researchers have developed the R2000. It's a super energy efficient home that cuts home heating costs by as much as 80%.

And saves you up to 50% more on hot water heating, electric appliances and lighting.

The unique design features can include double thickness walls, extra insulation from basement to attic and double or even triple glazed windows.

Then the house is sealed tight to eliminate the considerable heat loss caused by cracks and drafts.

Sealing the house makes it easy to control humidity too. It all adds up to a more comfortable house.

And there's an added bonus built into every R2000. Silence.

The R2000 is quite possibly the quietest home you'll ever live in.

Perhaps the R2000's most surprising feature is that it doesn't look like

an R2000. It looks like just about any house you like.

Nearly every home being built today could have been designed to be an R2000. And although it won't cost a fortune, it can help you save one. An R2000 could be the best investment you'll ever make.

Talk to your builder about building one for you.

For more information write R2000, Fibreglas Canada Inc., 3080 Yonge Street, Suite 3020, Toronto, Ontario M4N 3N1.

Talk to your builder about the house everyone is talking about.

The R2000.

**FIBERGLAS  
CANADA INC.**

Une nouvelle ère  
la conception de l'habitat

OTTAWA PRISES R2000

PROJET "R2000"

IS OPEC Nervous About R2000?

Newra in  
Home design

CANADIAN  
CONSTRUCTION  
BREAKTHROUGH!

Team to Investigate  
R2000 Concept



# A tragic vision of the future

HERETICS OF DUNE

By Frank Herbert  
(Doubtful, 480 pages, \$25.95)

**H**eretics of Dune is a rare work of science fiction that is destined to convert readers who have always sneered at the form. Bizarre, intellectually complex and full of bizarre creatures and scientific marvels, it is already perched securely near the top of the best-seller lists. Such success should

hardly surprise its 65-year-old author, Frank Herbert. Heretic's four predecessors in Herbert's Dune series have all been enormously popular. And Dune, the novel that began the sequence back in 1965, is now a film, due for release next December.

Herbert contrives Herbert's futuristic vision of the human race in the millennium when Earth is only a fading memory and its people live scattered throughout the universe. The principal heroes are

Tarzan and Odrade, members of the Bene Gesserit order, a small but fantastically powerful organization in conflict with various evil forces. They elude antagonists are the coldly scientific Harkonnen, women who have combined Bene Gesserit learning with potent sexual techniques capable of destroying men's wills. These two groups are struggling for control of Dune, the desert planet that is the only source of melange, a drug that enormously increases the human life-span.

Herbert derives much of its excitement from the skillful portrayal of the struggle between the forces of light and darkness. But it is more than a simple space-age morality tale in possession a degree of moral ambiguity unusual in science fiction. Although the women of the Bene Gesserit appear good when compared with their enemies, they are far from flawless. Creatures of struggle have led them to value their own survival above all else. Tarzan, the head of the order, embodies that ideal with a severity that makes her, in the eyes of her friend Odrade, almost cruel. On the other hand, Tarzan considers her friend dangerously sentimental. Because Odrade refuses food memories of her mother.

To be hugely vulnerable, however, is a particularly difficult task in the universe of Heretics. The warrior civilizations live in perpetual terror of each other's potent weapons. Many of the technological marvels are extreme developments of such inventions as laser beams and genetic engineering; their appearance in Heretics stands as a warning to their dangers. But, beyond that, Herbert's remarkable talent for imagining new ways of living creates a magical world in which almost anything can happen.

That magic, however, is revealed precisely slowly at the beginning. For the first 100 pages Herbert is so busy sketching in background material that his plot seems at a glacial pace. Once the narrative unfolds properly, Heretics develops a momentum worthy of the best thrillers. Herbert is especially effective at delineating the tensions that precede violence. A particularly riveting debate between Tarzan and a feeble characterizes the convoluted logic of present-day arms negotiations.

Indeed, although Heretics might take place in the distant future, its deepest themes touch humanity's present anxieties. The triumphs of its heroes are short-lived and ultimately futile—small prophecies of light in a universe where the misuse of technology has enslaved and trifled millions. Herbert's vision is essentially tragic, and his novel, although it is fun entertainment, is also a prophecy and a warning.

—JOHN BROWNE

## NATIVE PEOPLE

# Brazil's tribes at war

**I**n the remote Kriza forest of Brazil, 100 angry Indians, armed with spears and bows and arrows, last month blocked the federal highway that runs through their reserve between the capital, Brasilia, and the ancient city of Manaus on the Amazon. They captured 10 hostages and threatened to kill them if the government did not meet their demands and establish a neutral, unoccupied territory of at least 15 km between their reserve and the sprawling cattle ranches of white farmers on the shores of the Kriza River, which the tribe claims as its own. In the end, the government capitulated and agreed to grant them the territory in return for the freeing of the hostages. The Indians also forced the government to fire its president of Indian Affairs, Ouyvo Ferreira Lima. Said anthropologist Sidney Posselt, one of the hostages: "This is a historic demand because it is the first time that Indians have been victorious in a political struggle." That episode was just one of a series of struggles that have erupted recently in disputes over native land claims in Brazil.

At the heart of the controversy is the government's refusal to clearly identify traditional Indian lands and to defend their rights in the courts against major landowners who blatantly send in men armed with rifles to take possession of valuable forest. Although Brazil's 1973 Indian Statute called for the government to demarcate clearly all Indian lands by 1978, the agency in charge of Indian Affairs, known as Fundação Nacional do Índio (FUNAI), has completed less than 25 per cent of the task. Then, recently the government slashed its budget in half. The government has also created more bureaucratic confusion by transferring the responsibility of settling land claims to a special ministry on land reform. FUNAI still oversees all other matters concerning native peoples.

Outraged by the government's failure to protect their territories, Indians from all parts of Brazil have declared that they will mark out their own tribal lands by force if necessary. Last month, when 200 Indians leaders of the Union of Indian Nations (UNI) met in Brasilia to discuss the worsening problem, the government responded by surrounding its headquarters with shock troops and attack dogs. Brasilia refused



FUNAI officials and tribes: a score of disputes that have erupted over land claims

to recognize the legal existence of UNI, and it is determined to negotiate with the country's 200,000 natives only through FUNAI.

Mário Jurema, a former chief from the warrior tribe Xavante and now an opposition party federal deputy for a congressional district in Rio de Janeiro, is the only native in Congress who is championing the rights of Indians. Ju-

runs, who keeps his hair long in the tribal manner and wears drilled velvet business suits and ties, speaks his native language in the government chamber. Last year he accused government ministers of being thieves, and President José Baptista Figueiredo tried to have him banned from the house. Jurema claims that foreigners and Brazilians who enter Indian reserves to build high-



Don't pay for car rentals in Europe.  
Bring home a souvenir instead.



If you are planning an extended stay in Europe, you can arrange before leaving home to pick up a Christian-leased Audi 5000, when you're there. You can take delivery of your new Audi in Germany or in one of seven other countries. And the luxurious, German-

engineered automobile will take you wherever you want to go, when you want to go. And get you there with elegance and grace. Best of all, you bring your Audi home with you. Then, when your friends show you their souvenirs of Europe, show them yours. Visit your local Audi dealer for full details.



ways and hydroelectric power dams among the white man's diseases, including measles, tuberculosis and influenza, which now afflict the Indian population. *Baraka* has also become an implacable foe of Interior Minister Mario Andreazza, who, he said, "has no compunction to defend us and is responsible for the roads that take away our land."

A potentially more serious threat to Brazil's Indians comes in the form of proposed legislation that would reduce the Indians' legal status to that of citizens—in effect denying them the right to represent themselves in court during land disputes. Since 1917 the Indians have been legally classified under Brazilian law as "relatively incapable of normal civilian life" and FUNAI has acted as a paternalistic agency, supplying them with medical aid, education, food and transport. The new bill before congress would render the Indians "totally irresponsible," as the bill states, of maintaining any position in Brazilian law without the protection of FUNAI. Head anthropologist Renato Bragança Durham, a professor at the University of São Paulo, "At the moment the Indian tribes begin to organize, their legal rights begin to be denied. The bill is a clear attempt to withdraw their legal rights," Hibbs has formerly charged that the government wants to segregate the native peoples to the

interests of international capitalism, and she points to a new presidential decree that gives mining companies increased freedom to prospect on Indian reserves.

Ironically, Brazil's need for international capital could in the end force the Brazilian government to respond to the Indians' demands. International, a London-based group that tries to protect the rights of the world's vanishing tribes, says that Brazil has failed to meet its contractual obligations—including the payment of rent to the Indians for the use of their lands—to the World Bank. As a result, the World Bank may put more pressure on Brazil to deal with its Indian problems. In 1979 the bank agreed to a controversial \$500-million loan for road construction in Brazil's Mato Grosso state near the Bolivian border, where nearly 5,000 Indians live. The bank made the loan conditional on a clear demarcation of Indian territories—which FUNAI still has not earned out. According to anthropologist Lou Vidal of the Presbyterian Commission, a recent report last year by a World Bank anthropologist was highly critical of Brazil's failure to meet its obligations. Head Vidal: "The World Bank is clearly not going to stop financing Brazil, but there will be pressure for the commitment to be honored."

Another World Bank-financed project is under way in Brazil's Amazon River region, where a vast iron-ore project is the Caramuru mountain range is being built on condition that FUNAI allocate \$15 million to compensate Indians whose reserve has been cut by a railway line to the coast. Guanabara Vale do Rio Negro (GVNR), the state-owned mining company that operates the project, has appointed a board of independent anthropologists to oversee the agreement. Board member Vidal said that there have been no complaints about the mining company, but national newspaper editorials have alleged that FUNAI, which is responsible for the distribution of the money, is using the funds for its outposts and is allowing Indians to make extravagant purchases of equipment which they do not need.

For its part, FUNAI charged that militant white anthropologists have infiltrated FUNAI in order to cause internal divisions and discredit the agency. Taskforce, an Indian from the Bakairi tribe and a student who is an expert on linguistics at FUNAI, said that Indians, not anthropologists, should regulate the rights of the tribes. Adriel Taskforce: "But white people have to be shown that we are capable of administration. That could take a little time until we have power of decision."

—BARBARA HOBBS in Brasília.

## FILMS

# Drowning in a sea of sentiment

## THE NATURAL

Directed by Barry Levinson

**T**he *Natural*, adapted from Bernard Malamud's allegorical baseball novel, falls about. The book, which used the game as a metaphor for American achievement, dealt with mythmaking in a society prone to idolize and worship it, the decline of Roy

trozza of the incident and 26 years later he shows up at the duplet of the aging New York Knights, carrying a love-pain contract.

What the movie-makers fail to emphasize is *The Natural* is the root of Hibbs's sorrow. The man has had no personal vision and he has lost to the nation to what other people think about him. He has not looked outside

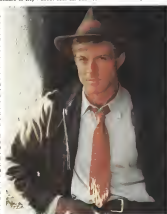
more but apparently unsatisfied grudge against the former Wonderboy. A rich book with a glass eye (Steven McCloskey) sits his girlfriend, Memo Paris (Kim Hunter), on Hobbs to tempt him away from righteousness. When Hibbs becomes involved with her, his performance at the diamond slackens. His former partner, Ira (Glen Clore), shows up at a game during one of his worst days.

When she runs from her seat and a hole from her hand in Hobbs hits a homer, end the last devastating closer must rebel.

There is little that good series can do in such roles. Money offers no range for Dennis, and Clore, although excellent, has to speak unconvincingly. *Natural* is certainly marred by the series to have no idea who or what she is supposed to play. McGovern and Presley take their B-movie mannerisms out of mothballs and hope for the best. Redford, who is in precisely every shot and for whom *The Natural* seems to be a vanity production, is an expensive as a potato. When he says, "God, I love baseball," he might as well be saying, "Yes, I like soda pop," for all the passion he puts behind it.

Director Barry Levinson, who made an outstanding debut with *Lower*, directs obviously, faintly and without a shred of taste. Rich who, richly composed by cinematographer, Calhoun Denison, is almost never content merely to tell a story, leaving the suggestion that he does not like the material. The script is one shockingly dumb line after another, and nothing in the expensive 1976 period design can cover up the shallowness of the movie. As it seems to be a highly emotional scene or one in which the fate of the baseball team hangs in the balance, the movie-makers turn up the sound. That is not so much storytelling as it is seeking knee-thump responses.

—LAURENCE O'TOOLE



Redford, a modern Christ figure with a hat and a sandy sweatshirt

his talent and into himself. When he does, and starts pulling the Knights out of the doldrums, his life takes on meaning. As a modern Christ figure—even Malamud himself went too far on that account—Hibbs has an incredible number of miracles in his path. The manager of the Knights, Pop Fisher (Wilford Brinley), announces him from the start. A character called the Judge (Barbara Hershey) says it's Hibbs's destiny to "be the best there ever was" and, metaphorically, shows him and then kills herself. Hibbs never recovers from the

hit talent and into himself. When he does, and starts pulling the Knights out of the doldrums, his life takes on meaning. As a modern Christ figure—even Malamud himself went too far on that account—Hibbs has an incredible number of miracles in his path. The manager of the Knights, Pop Fisher (Wilford Brinley), announces him from the start. A character called the Judge (Barbara Hershey) says it's Hibbs's destiny to "be the best there ever was" and, metaphorically, shows him and then kills herself. Hibbs never recovers from the

**Australia.**  
The Land of Wonder. The Land Down Under.

Visit a part of the world that's a world apart  
CPA's Australia **\$1331\*** return air only

Our selection of tours can take you from Sydney's inner Harbour to the Outback, and cover everything in-between. And our expertise shouldn't surprise you. After all, we've been flying to Australia for 35 years.

For further information, call your travel agent or CPAir

Send for your complete preliminary copy of our 20-page booklet on Australia from  
Australia Travel Company, 110 First Street, New York, New York 10038

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY/STATE/ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

**Call us 1st.**  
**CPAair**

\*CPA and its agents are registered travel agents. Travel to Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Hong Kong, etc. (and through Singapore, Newquay, Guam, etc.) is higher than Japan.



Scott and Barrymore: a pituitary gland that might detonate nuclear explosions

## A burning desire for revenge

FIRESTARTER

Directed by Mark L. Lester

Charlie McGee (Drew Barrymore) has a special gift: he can light fires by sheer force of will. Although she has the face of an angel, she wreaks incendiary havoc simply by making two fat little girls in *Firestarter*, Charlie (Robert Forster) and her father, Andy (David Keith), see a specialized government intelligence agency called The Shop, which would like to tap into the little girl's power. That power is the strange fruit of an in-utero drug, called Let-4, which The Shop's Dr. Wandless (Freddie Jones) administered to her parents when they were college students. Of 38 gamma pups, Andy and Vicky (Hendler Lockyear) were the only survivors. Now Dr. Wandless theorizes that Charlie's ability, which renders her pituitary gland, may set off nuclear explosions after she reaches puberty.

Firestarter began rather clumsily by setting up the story through a series of flashbacks interspersed with scenes of Andy and Charlie's fight. But it soon turns into swift and moving material. Adapted from the Stephen King novel, the theme is King's most familiar: the sanctity of the family and the horror of its dissolution. The Shop wants Vicky, and when it kneels to capture Charlie and Andy the separation of parent and child is more painful to the viewer than the risk of Charlie's setting off any atomic-age apocalypses. Scott

more terrifying is the trust Charlie places in an "interpolator," John Rainbird (George C. Scott), who masquerades as a likable cleaning man at The Shop to win her confidence. Betrayal by adults is one of the most profound traumas of childhood, and that theme gives Firestarter the power to send shivers up the spine. During the apocalyptic ending, as Charlie berls fireworks at her tormentors and rages The Shop, her revenge has a righteous fury.

Despite the film's fractured opening, director Mark Lester builds the story's momentum surely and smoothly. He also overcomes a technical flaw: the movie was shot for a wide-screen format, which sometimes flattens the images and undermines the intimacy of certain scenes. Firestarter's success lies in the befelivable bond that Keith and Barrymore create as father and daughter. Barrymore is especially winning; she is placid without being sweet, evocative and sexy without resorting to overacting. As Rainbird, the infelix assassin with a disfigured eye and a long grey ponytail, Scott makes a frightening villain. He has a private spiritual obsession with Charlie's gift; his colleagues at The Shop call him crazy, and the glow in Scott's eye certainly does not dispense them. Rainbird is an out-cast character, but Scott makes his mystical bubble believable. And Firestarter is a tall tale, but the movie-makers tell it with fiery flair.

—LAURENCE O'TOOLE

## Sweet charms of a street gang

THAT SINKING FEELING

Directed by Jill Parish

That Sinking Feeling was Scottish film-maker Jill Parish's first feature-length film, made to help finance his highly acclaimed Gregory's Girl. It was shot in gritty 16-mm film on a shoestring budget. North American film distributors have only just acquired the rights because of the commercial and critical success of his other works. The sound quality is poor, and it looks like a home movie. But despite its flaws, That Sinking Feeling is fresh and funny. Set in Glasgow, the movie is a shaggy-dog story about a group of rag-muffins who become adept thieves. While passing a store window, their roughleader, Ronnie (Robert Buchanan), notices the high market value of stainless steel kitchen sinks. When he and his gang of unemployed teenagers discover a warehouse full of them, they arrange one of the most hilarious film heists in memory.

Part of the joy of That Sinking Feeling is the whimsicality that Parish unweaves in the robbery. Indeed, the comic clumsiness of his vision is probably a more accurate portrayal of theft than most movie versions. The unfocused, anecdotal nature of the film-maker's storytelling is equally pleasant. Like a grandfather who spins a tale while whittling a stick for hours on end, Parish, too, takes his time, pausing frequently for sides. In fact, he injects more wit into his preparation of the heist than into the job itself, which the film belabors slightly. Via (John Hughes) and Wai (Billy Greenless) plan to dress in drag to divert the attention of the night watchman, but Wai becomes fastidious by dressing up. When he suggests to his girlfriend, Mary (Joanne Rankin), that they "share things—makeup and frocks," she becomes nervous enough to request her lipstick back.

One of the hallmarks of a Parish film is the use of irrelevant yet evocative detail. In one scene a teenage boy accepts a cigarette from a girl who is only about eight. The young actors, most of them nonprofessionals, are as credible and refreshingly guileless as the movie. "There's got to be more to life than committing suicide," remarks the always there-it-knows-itself in his Corbucci bow tie morning. Although it is not nearly as accomplished as Gregory's Girl or Local Hero, That Sinking Feeling shows a similar gift for observing life at its most festively charming.

—L. O'T.

# TO NISSAN, A CRANKSHAFT IS SOMETHING TO BE TAKEN LIGHTLY.



lightweight engine parts are ideas Nissan takes seriously. Even crankshafts. Taking nothing for granted, our engineers discovered they could reduce the weight of a crankshaft by making it hollow. When we minimize the weight and maximize the strength of an engine component we can produce a more fuel efficient engine. Makes sense. But then, many brilliant ideas are born out of common sense.

The result? The Nissan Micra has one of the world's lightest engines. A remarkably slender 73 kg. With plenty of power for driving fun.

And our 3000cc's new lightweight V-6 is

recognized by the experts as an engineering feat, delivering awesome performance with outstanding fuel efficiency.

To Nissan, strong lightweight gasoline engines are just some of the ways we're responding to your needs. Responding with quality innovations. You can look for ceramic engines and turbine engines and diesel injectors that could, in the future, be found in the Nissans you drive.

Lightweight engines. Some take them lightly. We make them that way. Because, you want it that way.

NISSAN

MAJOR MOTION FROM NISSAN

NISSAN

# Happiness is a grassy field

By Allan Fotheringham

There are certain virtues in life. One is that the Liberals will always steal Conservative policy initiatives. One is that the wrong-sized females insist on wearing tight pants in public. The third is that baseball is meant to be played outdoors, on grass. The world is going against this truth and it will be perished someday, mark my word. Chicago contains the truth: Chicago contains the most beautiful park in baseball, Wrigley Field. It is a sight to behold for jaded eyes which have seen too many polo grounds, stands and too much AstroTurf. The grass is lush and green. The dirt is rich and just the right shade of dirt, as good dirt should be. The outfield walls are covered with ivy. This is the legacy of the Wrigley family who, having inherited chewing gum on the universe, was filled with guilt and decided to do something for mankind. They did: they insisted on a baseball park being maintained for baseball and not for a version of indoor pool played for saloons.

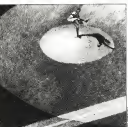
Robb Allen was a vastly talented and temperamental player who insisted on being traded to the Chicago White Sox for one very good reason: "If a horse can't eat 14," he explained, "I don't want to play on it." A wise man as well as one who could hit the curve. This day is special because the Chicago Cubs, miserable clowns, are leading their National League division and are up against the Los Angeles Dodgers, who are leading the other division.

The Cubbies, you must understand, are the great losers of our time. They have not won a pennant since 1946. They have not won the World Series since 1908. That is why the appearance of their park is so important. It is the scene where it is down on the back who always wears impossible shoes and has a tilt to his bow tie. Grass is very important, in baseball as in life.

Just 48 gets you a seat behind first base. You should always sit on the first base side, you can watch the play unfold before you. The Cubbies are on a roll, Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

into a 5-0 lead in the third inning. They are laughing at the mighty Dodgers. Even better, the hated Rick Monday, who hit the home run that bounced the beloved Montreal Expos out of the World Series one cold fall day in the Big One, is playing first base for Los Angeles and makes up three times. It is joy.

Wrigley Field does not have lights, the only park in the majors so unfilled. The Cubs, when at home, do not have to play night ball, that aberration that destroys the eyesight over time and fades the body clock in jet baseball.



Toronto is all aflutter over the idea of a domed stadium, mainly because Vancouver has one and Toronto cannot abide the idea of the boomsticks being one up. There may be a case for a dome in Vancouver, to keep out the infrequent dew, but there is none in Toronto, which has hot summers and splendid snows. Football, the game of supposed be-men, was meant to be played in the mud and the occasional cold. Indoors it is scintillating, a sterile playground for TV where you don't even have to launder the grass stains out of the primitive uniforms. Toronto is about to make a big mistake: not to build Wrigley Field. Its classic lines. It is 350 feet to left field, a perfect 490 to centre field, 353 to right field. Above the riled centre field wall, a patch of the bleachers is kept clear of spectators as the batter can better pick out a fast ball missing from a sea of green seats. The proprietors of Wrigley think of everything. The ladies sitting behind the stands are out of Wrinkleland, looking like something

out of Archie Bonker. A large black security guard, resting the shade wears a white pith helmet, making me think of Kipling and India.

This was the park, of course, where Babe Ruth called his home run shot against pitcher Charlie Root in the 1922 World Series. You will remember, naturally, Fred Toney of the Reds and Hippo Vaughn of the Cubs picking a double no-hitter on May 3, 1917. When it opened 70 years ago a grass triangle on the first base side contained a live baby bear. Since then Honus Wagner, Lou Gehrig, Frankie Frisch, Jimmie Fox, Big Terry, Mel Ott and Joe Mauer have run this grass.

The ivy was planted in 1898. Red Grange brought his football out of the leather to a softest crowd here in 1925. Don Knotts (Dutch) Reagan broadcast Cub games from Des Moines radio station WIOU in 1971.

The new president and chief executive officer of the Cubs is James E. Pinks who, as you no doubt recall as Jim Pinks, was a handsome cr. quarterback and then general manager of the Calgary Stampede before taking over as boss of the Minnesota Vikings during these Bad Grass days. The wind off the lake whips the pennant on the left field pole that celebrates the great Ernie Banks, whose number was retired. Near me, a well-preserved lady with a white-powdered, freckled face and painted on eyebrows in an expensive coat of garish hat, tries to get her frequently in yell above at the California energy like remember Dorothy Parker come to life and the language, sure to think of it, is the same.

The jumbo jets headed for Midway airport drift down, amazing the eye without disturbing the ear. Lake Michigan stretches as far as one wants to see. My favorite first-base umpire, Ron Gregg, a huge man with a rear end the size of the stock yards, is calling them. I love Chicago. It reminds me of Winnipeg, and they laugh aloud as much here. The men, one says, still wear sideburns. This is the only overcloud in the nation still operated by hand—no computers, no outposts. Happiness in the spring is seeing the Cubs win 7-0, on the grass, under the sky.

Some things just take your breath away.

## Great Canadian Vodka

From Prime Northern Grain. Discover the Difference.





TASTE FOR YOURSELF

NOW.  
A LITTLE  
U.S. FLAVOR  
IN A LOT  
OF CANADIAN  
CIGARETTE.

Introducing Player's  
Special Blend.

Not just a new cigarette.

A new kind of cigarette.

Smooth Canadian tobacco,  
blended with just enough  
rich U.S. leaf.

A little difference  
makes all the  
difference.



Regular and King Size  
Made in Canada by John Player & Sons

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling.  
Average per cigarette: Regular and King Size—14 mg "tar", 1.1 mg nicotine.